

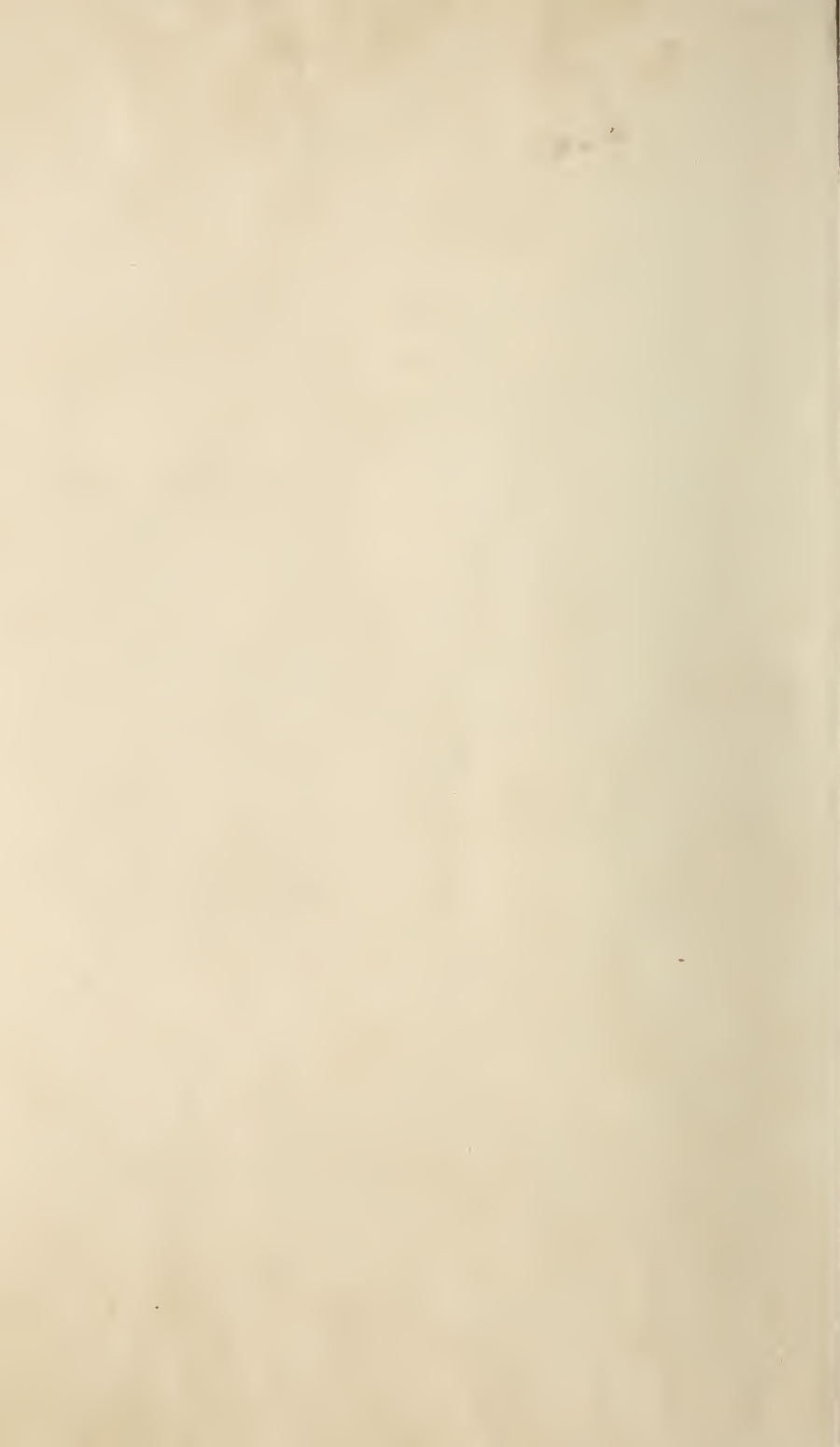
85-2  
14

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.	
Princeton, N. J. 49-4-2	
Case,	I
Shelf,	7
Book,	

SCC  
8629



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2015



THE

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXII.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1856.

[No. 2.

## Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society,

JANUARY 15, 1856.

THE past has been a year of mingled prosperity and embarrassment. In common with all the other great benevolent institutions, our income has suffered from "the pressure of the times." And yet it is our privilege to record, and to congratulate our friends upon, the fact that our receipts have been larger than we could reasonably have anticipated under the circumstances.

The Treasurer's report shows a total income of fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, which amount has all been expended, and the treasury is *empty* at the close, as it also was at the beginning, of the year. Of this amount, twenty-six thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, were donations to the cause, the hearty free-will offerings of its friends. These indicate the state of the public feeling—the measure of the general estimate in which the enterprise is held by the community at large. Last year we received from the same source twenty-one thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-two cents, which is four thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and five cents *less* than the amount we have received this year. Last year we received in payment for the expenses of emigrants and freight sent to Liberia, thirty-one thousand eight hundred and forty dollars

and twenty-two cents, while this year we have received only seventeen thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents, showing a difference of fourteen thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-nine cents. This money for expenses of emigrants is received in part from State appropriations, from legacies, and from living owners, for colonizing their own people. In very few instances, however, is the whole expense thus provided for. Several States limit the amount to be used for each emigrant to fifty dollars, and many wills make provision for only a very small part of the expenses. These deficiencies have to be made up by benevolent contributions. The great excess of the receipts of last year over this, for emigrants' account, will therefore be accounted for, by the fact that we have sent this year less than half as many emigrants as we did last year.

The following statement will show the actual amount which each State has contributed, as its share of our whole receipts the past year, viz:

Maine.....	\$1,194 77
New Hampshire.....	995 64
Vermont.....	1,129 17
Massachusetts.....	3,723 88
Rhode Island.....	643 71
Connecticut.....	4,582 61
New York.....	7,669 40



New Jersey.....	2,622 00
Pennsylvania.....	1,727 60
Delaware.....	362 78
Maryland.....	3,475 32
District of Columbia.....	1,531 89
Virginia.....	4,182 84
North Carolina.....	347 16
South Carolina.....	82 00
Georgia.....	819 60
Alabama.....	65 00
Florida.....	31 00
Louisiana.....	819 96
Mississippi.....	6,643 87
Kentucky.....	3,064 10
Tennessee.....	1,767 56
Ohio.....	2,128 25
Indiana.....	45 00
Illinois.....	309 45
Missouri.....	141 00
Michigan.....	31 50
Iowa.....	27 00
Wisconsin.....	1 00
Arkansas.....	516 00
Texas.....	16 00
California.....	20 00

*Other Countries, viz:*

Choctaw Nation.....	267 50
New Brunswick.....	5 00
England.....	1 24
Turkey.....	10 00
North India.....	56 40

In this connection we cannot refrain from expressing our high sense of gratitude to our distinguished friend David Hunt, of Mississippi, who, near the close of the year, perceiving that we were in want of funds, and having already made his annual contribution of five hundred dollars, sent us the generous donation of five thousand dollars! May Heaven reward him for his munificent offering!

It will be perceived that but few legacies have been paid this year—only two thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-six cents in all having been received, —while last year we received nine thousand

and eight hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixteen cents. This falling off in our receipts from this source is contrary to our expectations, as several large bequests were due to the Society; some of which we confidently expected would have been received this year, and which would have relieved us of much embarrassment, and enabled us to have prosecuted our work with new and enlarged usefulness. But alas! we were disappointed. Some of them, from present appearances, will never be paid. Others will be delayed for a longer or shorter time, from causes over which we have no control. Would that our friends while living would remember how difficult of execution is a will making bequests to benevolent institutions!

We have not yet received any thing from the McDonogh estate.

Jonathan Coit, late of New London, Connecticut, and one of the life directors of this Society, departed this life in October. He had been a liberal and constant contributor to our funds, and in his will he left a bequest of five thousand dollars, which will doubtless be paid this year.

Two of the Vice Presidents of the Society have departed this life since our last annual meeting:—the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, Mass. and the Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D. of Nashville, Tenn.

It will be remembered that we commenced this year under the pressure of a heavy debt, of upwards of thirty-two thousand dollars, and that the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting adopted the following resolution, viz:

“That in view of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, and the depressed state of the funds of the Society, it be recommended to the executive committee to conduct their affairs, both in reference to outlays for emigrants to Liberia, as well as in the employment of agents, with due regard to the liquidation of the debts of the Society.”

Under the guidance of this resolution we have acted during the year, and it is our privilege to report that we have paid off the debt, sustained the credit of the Society, and done somewhat to advance its interests. The present indebtedness of the Society is merely such as occurs on the departure of an expedition for Liberia, when goods and provisions are bought on credit, and the regular business of the Society runs on currently from time to time. We can therefore congratulate the community and ourselves on being able to commence another year under circumstances so much more favorable than we did the last.

To accomplish this result we have been obliged to conduct all our affairs under the most rigid economy, and to curtail our operations both in this country and Liberia. We have sent out as few emigrants as a wise regard to the interests committed to our trust would allow. Early in the year we advertised that we would only take those whose expenses were in whole or in part provided for, and such others as were connected with them by marriage or otherwise, or such as circumstances rendered it necessary should leave before the close of the year.

We have only sent three expeditions to Liberia, with two hundred and seven emigrants. The Bark Cora, chartered by this Society, sailed from Baltimore the 2nd, and from Norfolk the 5th of May, with one hundred and six emigrants; the same vessel, again chartered by this Society, sailed, on her second voyage, from Baltimore, November 1st, with fifty-three emigrants sent out by this Society and twelve sent by the Maryland Colonization Society. The third and last expedition sailed from New York the 24th December, in the Bark "Lamartine," chartered and fitted out by the New York State Colonization Society, with forty-eight emigrants.

The expenses of colonizing these emigrants is larger than has heretofore been usual. We have never paid so high prices for the charter of vessels and for provisions as during this year.

The following table will show all important information respecting the emigrants, viz :

No.	Vessel.	Time of sailing.	Born Free.	Emancipated.	Purch. themselves.
1	Bark Corn - - -	2 May.	23	81	2
2	Bark Cora - - -	1 Nov.	13	38	2
3	Bark Lamartine - -	24 Dec.	43	4	1
			79	123	5
			4	1	4
			7	7	7
			13	13	13
			11	11	11
			7	7	7
			7	-	7
			51	-	51
			1	-	1
			4	-	4
			31	-	31
			13	52	13
			52		52
					207
TOTAL.					

A new State Auxiliary Colonization Society was formed in North Carolina last spring which promises much usefulness to the cause.

Since our last annual meeting an Auxiliary State Colonization Society has been formed in *Iowa*, under very favorable auspices. Soon after the formation of said Society, an act was passed by the Legislature of *Iowa*, then in session, granting to

every colored person in the State a free passage to Liberia, and appropriating fifty dollars for the expenses of each one! The then governor however vetoed this bill, and thus defeated the appropriation. We shall hope for better success hereafter.

It is our privilege to report, and we do it with great satisfaction, that the Legislature of Missouri now in session has passed an act appropriating three thousand dollars a year for ten years to aid the operations of the Society in that State.

It is also our privilege to report another appropriation by the Legislature of New Jersey, in most liberal and generous terms, by which three thousand dollars were placed at the disposal of the Colonization Society of that State, to be applied by them in building houses, and other necessary expenditures, for the reception and accommodation of emigrants, and also a thousand dollars a year for three years, to defray the expenses of emigrants from that State. This action of the New Jersey Legislature is more liberal in its provisions than that of any other State. It provides not only for their removal to Liberia, but also embraces certain provisions for their comfort and happiness after their arrival there. If all the States which have made appropriations would liberalize and extend them accordingly, it would relieve this Society of a very heavy pecuniary responsibility, and also greatly increase the inducements to their free people to emigrate.

The following States have already made appropriations to aid in colonizing their own free colored people, viz. Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Indiana and Missouri.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia have had the subject before them, and we entertain strong hopes that they will make an appropriation before they adjourn.

Early in the year the Maine State Colonization Society was revived, or more properly a new State Colonization Society

was formed, under very favorable auspices, and as one of its first acts, appointed a special committee to devise ways and means, and obtain a ship for this Society. This committee desired the Rev. R. R. Gurley, to unite his efforts with theirs, in order to accomplish this great work. To this he readily acceded, and has been prosecuting it nearly all the time since, by every effort in his power, and with great success. It was determined by the committee to raise thirty thousand dollars to build the ship, by subscriptions conditional upon that amount being subscribed by the first of the present month. The object met a prompt approval everywhere. The public press warmly advocated it. The following paragraph from the Portland Argus is but a specimen of their earnestness and zeal: "We are happy to be able to state that the subscriptions for building a ship for the Colonization Society, have been started nobly in this State. At Bath, last week, the sum of five thousand dollars was cheerfully subscribed, and in generous sums. There are three one-thousand-dollar subscriptions; one of five hundred dollars, one of two hundred and fifty, and several of one hundred dollars, and smaller sums. This is noble; worthy the public spirited and philanthropic citizens of our sister city. We hope the solid men of Portland will not be behind their neighbors. We believe they will not be. There never was presented in our humble opinion, a definite object for benevolent effort, so easy of accomplishment, that will be productive of so wide-spreading and far-reaching results as will be the building of this ship for developing the commerce and facilitating intercourse with the young sister republic of Liberia." And the following from the Daily Tribune of Bath:

It is with the liveliest satisfaction, that we observe the movement indicated by an ADDRESS published in your sheet of Mon-



day, and put forth by a highly respectable Committee of the Maine Colonization Society, the members of which Committee, are located in different and remote parts of our State, and whose object is, to collect by subscription the means necessary to build and equip a ship, for the use of the American Colonization Society.

This noble purpose, if carried out in a manner worthy of Maine, and we have no doubt of such a result, will do honor to the "Pine Tree State." And surely, no State in the Union has a stronger claim to the privilege of leading in this work:—it is quite in "our line of business," and, while we are sure of the requisite enterprise, energy and skill, we cannot believe that the philanthropy will prove deficient.

In no work of benevolence, probably, could our citizens of all religious distinctions, as well as political parties, more cordially unite; and it is truly comforting that a kind Providence indulges us, now and then, with opportunities of this sort.

To those whose benevolent feeling prompts them, especially, to the work of evangelizing the heathen, the opportunity could hardly be better,—if their promptings are, to relieve and comfort the oppressed and place them in a situation freely to exert their powers for the good of themselves and others, here, a most direct opportunity offers; and if, to extend the enjoyment of those free institutions, religious and civil, so dear to ourselves, here we have the most hopeful prospect of success. We would therefore hope that every man, woman and child in Maine, may be ambitious to participate in accomplishing the work proposed.

Public meetings were held in various places, earnest speeches were made and warm appeals were issued. The Clergy advocated it. Sabbath schools made contributions. It was a great work for a single State, and the time was short. The committee met the 5th of November, and adjourned to the 28th December, determined in the meantime to ascertain what would be done in their several districts, and cherishing the belief that such pledges would be given as would warrant them to go forward without delay.

The committee met the 28th December, and resolved to go forward and build the ship. The following is the official statement of their action, viz:

The committee on the subject of building a ship for the American Colonization Society met on the 28th inst. at Bath. A letter was received from the Rev. J. W. Chickering enclosing a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Maine Colonization Society, authorizing the Chairman of this Ship Committee to pledge on certain conditions the State Society for such amounts as might be found deficient in the required sum of thirty thousand dollars. After a free and full conversation in regard to the state of the subscription and the prosperity of the enterprise, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Committee on the Colonization Ship consider the pledge of the Executive Committee of the Maine Colonization Society, to make up what is deficient in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, as a valid ground of confidence that this pledge will be speedily redeemed by the liberality of the good people of this State, and therefore resolved, to go forward and build the ship, fully expecting to be sustained by their fellow citizens of Maine, and the friends of the Colonization Society throughout the Union.

Resolved further, that in adopting the preceding Resolution the Committee feel that they assume a heavy responsibility, from which they confidently rely upon their fellow citizens promptly to relieve them by subscribing the few thousand dollars now deficient, and the Committee add that proposals will hereafter be made for the construction of the ship.

On motion of Samuel Tyler, Capt. G. F. Patten, Major Thomas Harward, of Bath, and Wm. Chase, Esq., of Portland, were appointed to conduct and superintend the building of this ship.

G. F. PATTEN, *Chairman*.

Thus nobly was this great work commenced and to this final determination has it come. We congratulate our friends in Maine!

In this review of the important events of the year, the Society cannot but express the high gratification felt by the friends of Colonization and Liberia, that in the liberal provision made by Congress at its sessions in 1854-'5 for a general Consular System, one thousand dollars was appropriated for a consul at Monrovia. This act, important for the commerce of our country, is equally beneficial to the operations of our Society.

In the history of Liberia during the past year, there are many matters of interest.

A new and prosperous settlement has been formed at Cape Mount, almost on the very spot where formerly existed a notorious slave factory. The Government of Liberia has the honor of commencing this settlement and paying the larger part of the expenses. The 7th of April last President Roberts, in company with A. D. Williams, left Monrovia in the Government schooner "Lark," with about seventy volunteers, and all the necessities for defence and comfort. They were all landed in excellent health and spirits, highly pleased with their new home. They were successful in all their plans, found the natives friendly and well disposed to the settlement, the prospects for trade remarkably good, and at our last advices all things promised well. It is very desirable that we should send a company of emigrants there, and for their comfort and accommodation we need a good, substantial building as a receptacle. The place is called Robertsport.

In Monrovia, the ALEXANDER HIGH-SCHOOL has been reorganized with very favorable prospects. This institution is destined to accomplish a vast amount of good in Liberia.

The MONROVIA ACADEMY, under the superintendence of the Rev James W. Horn, is in a prosperous condition, and has made arrangements to enlarge its operations.

A new seminary for *young misses* has been opened in the seminary buildings, (up stairs,) under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church mission.

In Bassa county, the Protestant Episcopal mission has established a seminary of learning. The mission building is nearly finished and presents a handsome appearance. Several private buildings of improved style have been erected. A site was selected about half a mile below the

mission premises for the location of our new receptacle for emigrants, and considerable materials had been prepared for the building. It was also our intention to build one in Monrovia, of large size and substantial structure. The bricks are made, and other things prepared. But our pecuniary embarrassments at the commencement of the year compelled us to suspend the work for the time being. We regret that we have not yet been in circumstances to recommence it. We alluded to the necessity for these improvements in our last report. We cannot do justice to ourselves and the great interests of Liberia without again calling attention to it. The buildings which have heretofore been erected have been temporary. We have never been able to build what we needed exactly—substantial, permanent, large, well-planned and arranged, airy buildings, where the emigrants for the first six months could be taken care of under regular hospital rules and system, under the eye of the physician and agent every day, and every attention paid to their comfort and welfare. Such a building we need, and must have in Greenville, Sinou county; another in Bassa county; another in Mesurado county, and a fourth at Cape Mount. To erect these buildings and properly fit them for use we need during the year upon which we are now entering, at least *twenty thousand* dollars.

It has been our endeavor to carry into execution the will of the Board of Directors as expressed at their last annual meeting respecting the establishment of an interior settlement. By the first opportunity, we sent instructions to our agent and our physician at Bassa to select a suitable place interior of Bassa, and to make all necessary preparations for commencing the settlement, so that a company might be sent interior immediately on the arrival of our regular spring expedition. But at our last ad-

vices little or no progress had been made. They saw, or thought they saw, insuperable obstacles in the way. Under date of 28th March, 1855, the Hon. S. A. Benson writes, "I have carefully considered your request, that an experiment be made of acclimating a few emigrants out at the mountains, who are to be sent out in May, and I have consulted with our most judicious men, throughout Liberia, and find it to be the unanimous opinion that such an enterprise would be injudicious. It is believed, that notwithstanding the natives seem perfectly friendly in that region, and manifest anxiety that a settlement be formed out there, yet it is difficult for a native to resist temptation, and from the non-protection of the emigrants, the natives might be tempted (as the past has taught us) to stir up some difficulty so as to gratify their avarice; and though the natives might not really intend to commit any aggression, yet, reports to that effect would certainly be put in circulation out there, and that too while, perhaps, some of the emigrants are sick, and a knowledge of their defenceless condition would operate very detrimentally to their acclimation; and in either case, I would certainly be censured throughout Liberia. There can be no question as to the superiority of the interior for acclimation: the astonishingly bracing and recruiting effect that a visit to the interior has on the old settlers should place this beyond doubt.

"I hope, sir, that you will not consider me as setting up myself to dictate to you and the executive committee. You know me better than that. It is a pleasure to me to try and carry out any request you make. But as I understand the state of things out here better than you do, I know a suggestion will always be acceptable. Let fifty old settlers precede any emigrants to that place; which will not be done without an inducement. The government will make a sufficient appropriation of land for each. You support them (rations)

for twelve months, and require them to give six months labor each for the Society, and allow each man *fifty dollars* besides, to go towards erecting him a house. The six months labor of fifty men, for the Society, will make sufficient preparation for the reception of at least one hundred emigrants, and the old settlers being permanent settlers, then a settlement capable of self-defence will at once be formed."

Again: under date of Sept. 29, 1855, he says, "my desire for the formation of the New Jersey interior settlement is greater than ever. I hope we may be able to succeed. But, sir, it will require a man of much energy and discretion to have the superintendence of it until it gets well established. You may rely on my doing every thing that may be in my power (officially or otherwise) for the accomplishment of the desired object."

Within the past year Liberia has passed through a political excitement, unlike any thing which she had before experienced. President Roberts, who had so long nobly filled the Presidential Chair, had declined a re-election, whereupon an animated contest sprung up as to his successor. The election was held the 1st of May, when STEPHEN A. BENSON was elected President, and BEVERLY P. YATES, Vice President, to serve for the term of two years, commencing the 1st instant. They were elected by large majorities, and the excitement of the canvass soon subsided, and all things again moved on with their former easy and gentle flow.

In the various departments of moral and social organization, there is a gradual improvement. New churches have been built in various localities; new fields of missionary labor have been opened, and the spiritual laborers have entered upon their work, while many of the older churches have enjoyed refreshing seasons of divine grace.



### Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held according to adjournment, on the 15th of January, 1856, at 7 o'clock P. M., in Trinity Church, Washington City. The chair was taken by JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President of the Society.

After calling the Society to order, the President remarked :

"Rarely has the Society met under circumstances of greater interest than now attend it. No longer assembling to learn the progress of a doubtful experiment ; it convenes to promote the development of the Republic it has founded.

With a reputation that has spread from the small circle of philanthropists to whom it owed its existence, not only through our own country, but across the sea, to the nations that have made treaties with the work of its hands, the American Colonization Society meets, to-night, with all the *prestige* of a great success.

What was once regarded as the fair boasting of enthusiastic friends—I mean the assertion that the prosperity of its colonies had been unequalled in the annals of colonization—is now generally acknowledged to be its distinguishing characteristic.

All things seem to have worked together for the good of colonization. Even the early feebleness of Liberia was a blessing to it. The slowness of the growth of the colonies is of itself a guaranty of their stability. If a generation and more have been added to the free colored population, here, since the society was organized, a generation and more have, in the same time, grown up in Liberia, that have never known another country, and to whom Africa has become a fatherland.

The civilization of Liberia is no longer dependent on the lives of those who, in the first instance, transplanted it from America : *but, born upon the soil, it is, now, native to it.* It is a christian civilization too ; and, second only to this interest, it is a republican civilization ;—republican, not in name, merely, but republican in all those elements of thought and action, on which depends the perpetuity of republics. There it stands,—this republic of our creation,—recognized by the old world,—unrecognized, as yet, by the country, of whose benevolence and wisdom it is the noblest illustration ! There it stands ; with its

churches, its schools, its benevolent associations, its political assemblages, all conducted by its citizens, with an aptness for affairs, a faculty for self-government, an appreciation of order, and a law abiding spirit, such as, exhibiting themselves in the early history of the colonies of Great Britain, made republicanism a necessity of freedom here, as they are now making it a necessity of freedom in Liberia.—There it stands ; a missionary nation ; a putter-down of the slave trade ; an indicator of the capacity of its people,—the work of the forecast and philanthropy of the north, the south, the east and the west of this Union, represented in the American Colonization Society. There it stands ; inviting to its homes the free colored people of the United States, when they shall, themselves, admit that it is their interest to emigrate. Aided, in so doing, at first, by associations for the purpose, and until the attractions of Liberia and the repulsions of America, producing a self-paying colonization, African Colonization shall be placed in this, as in all other respects, on a footing with the colonizations that have preceded it.

May it not, then, be well said, that the circumstances of our meeting are of peculiar interest : and that, assembling as we do, for the thirty-ninth time, from different parts of the Union, we should feel encouraged in our labors for a cause whose general progress, despite occasional and untoward events, seems to have been, in many ways, blessed indeed. Thanks for these blessings becomes the part of our duties, and prayer for guidance a proper recognition of our dependence upon Him by whom they have been vouchsafed.

At the request of the President the prayer, at the opening of the annual meeting, was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Cummings.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Secretary.

The President then introduced to the audience the Hon. George P. Marsh, late Minister to the Turkish Empire, who delivered the following address :

*Mr. President,  
and Gentlemen of the Society :*

Although the quarter of the Union, or to speak more precisely, the State, which I have the honor, on this occasion, in a certain sense, to represent, has from the earliest organization of this society warmly



sympathized in your objects, and actively participated in your operations, yet this sympathy and this participation have not found their motive in any hope of present benefit to the people of Vermont, or indeed in any calculations of interest direct or remote. Like that more northeasterly State which is now giving you such a munificent proof of its interest in your cause, the land of my fathers is cursed, or, when I remember how essential a condition of human virtue and true prosperity it is that man shall eat his bread in the sweat of his brow, shall I not rather say, blessed, with a soil, whose mountain forests nature interspersed with no flowery prairies, whose rivers she fringed with no fertile savannas, whose rugged surface tempted the rude and sluggish husbandry of the savage by no facility of cultivation, and the rigors of whose climate were compensated by no edible plant of spontaneous growth.

The Green Mountains, too sterile ungrateful and cold to furnish food and shelter to even the frugal and hardy Indian, remained, to a recent period, with trifling exceptions, an untenanted and untenanted wilderness, and were never the home of man, until subdued and made habitable by Anglo-American industry. They present even in their improved condition, no attraction to the sensitive and indolent African, and it is hardly a departure from the truth to say, that none of that race dwell within our borders.

From the inconveniences then, whatever they may be, which attend the co-occupancy of the same soil by races physically distinct, and incapable of amalgamation without violence to natural law, we are wholly free. Our inland position moreover excludes us from sharing in the advantages, present or future, which may result from the commercial intercourse between the African and American coasts. The operations of your society, therefore, will neither relieve us from an incubance, nor open to us new fields of industry or enterprise, and the interest which we feel in your success must be referred to other than selfish aspirations.

Knowing, then, nothing by experience, and little by personal observation, of those evils, the entire or partial removal of which, if not a direct object, it is hoped may be a result of your action, I shall be pardoned, if in the few remarks I propose to offer, I regard the subject as purely a matter of philosophic and philanthropic interest, apart from any consideration of its effects, for good or for evil, upon the people of the United States, their domestic policy, or their internal re-

lations. As seen in this light, the object of the Colonization Society is not to receive benefits, but to confer them; not to rid ourselves of a burden by transporting to a foreign clime a class of persons whom it is inconvenient to tolerate among us; but in a spirit of enlarged and enlightened charity, to place those persons in the condition most favorable to their own growth in virtue, prosperity, and happiness, and at the same time to make them the instruments of diffusing the light of Christianity and civilization over a world, no portion of which has yet been redeemed from the dominion of darkness and of sin.

Whatever opinions may have been formed upon a partial and imperfect observation, with respect to the latent capacities of the African race, it must be allowed that they have never till now been submitted to the test of fair experiment. —The African has not hitherto been brought within the reach of Christianity and civilization, under circumstances securing to those influences their most favorable action, and the extent to which they may become informing and elevating forces, is a question which, as yet, admits of but a conjectural answer.

After the violent extinction of the old Egyptian civilization by Persian, Grecian, and Roman triumphs, Greek and oriental culture and Christianity had scarcely become naturalized in the valley of the Nile, before they in their turn were overwhelmed by the Moslem inundation, whose advancing waves laid waste also the remaining institutions which pagan and Christian Rome had reared upon the Mauritania coast, and finally spent themselves upon the Spanish peninsula, thus interposing for a time an impassable barrier between Europe and Ethiopia, and sparing in their fury no traces of Christian life in Africa but a remnant of the Coptic church, and the pale fires that glimmered on the altars of Abyssinia.

All subsequent contact between the primitive African tribes and the Christianity and civilization of Europe must be admitted to have been of a character in many respects unfavorable to the former. But it is nevertheless indisputable, that in spite of these circumstances, the American career of the African race has, as a whole, been one of progress. The American negro has advanced in the scale of humanity, and does rank higher in both intelligence and the social virtues than his Ethiopian brother, who has never been torn from his parent soil. Conflicting parties have drawn very different and discordant inferences from this acknowledged

fact; but the admitted progress of the race, in spite of the degradation and disadvantages of their position, does at the least warrant and encourage the hope of a more rapid and extended advance of the colored tribes, in all the elements of social progress, whenever the obstacles which now oppose themselves to their improvement shall be withdrawn.

To place the African in circumstances where those obstacles shall no longer be operative, without at the same time removing him beyond the reach of active Christian benevolence, and thereby the better to enable him to become a participant in the good things of this life and of that which is to come, as well as a dispenser of these same blessings to others: this is the great immediate object of your society; and it may, therefore, rightfully claim a place in the front rank of those grand charities, which at this moment are exerting so mighty an influence upon the temporal as well as the spiritual condition of man.

Viewed in these aspects, the colonization of western Africa by a people of American birth, but of African origin, is an event of great significance in the history of philanthropy, and it is moreover invested with much philosophical interest, as an experiment whose results will be pregnant with great and weighty political instruction. It will serve to determine the possibility of the elevation of the people who are its immediate object, and of their Ethiopian brethren, to or towards the moral and intellectual level of Caucasian humanity, and at the same time to throw light on a multitude of questions connected with the colonial relation, and the natural development of political society. All colonies known to history have first existed in the form of dependencies of the mother country; and they have usually remained in that condition, until metropolitan oppression or a diversity of interests have made a severance of the ties that bound them necessary or desirable, and until a national self-consciousness has grown up, and a conviction both of the power to shake off a foreign yoke, and of a readiness to submit to the salutary restraints of a self-imposed government, has been developed. Then it is, that the colony, now become an empire, passes at once from a state of pupillage to its complete majority, and claims its place as an equal member of the family of nations. Its full growth and stature have, however, already been in a good degree attained, under institutions imposed upon, not created by it; institutions shaped by external causes, not born of spontaneous

and internal impulses; and its whole future character and career have been, in some degree, pre-determined by extraneous and arbitrary influences. Thus, the form, or at least the social relations, of its religious establishments, the organization of its municipalities, the spirit and authority of its judicial and legislative departments, and the inter-dependence of ruler and people, have been dictated by a power always foreign in its seat, and for the most part discordant in material interests, and diverse in political tendencies.

From whatever motive founded, colonies have uniformly been regarded as a mere possession of the mother country, properly tributary to its greatness, and accordingly, to be administered with a single eye to its advantage. Their commerce and industry have been shackled with a thousand restrictions. They have been forbidden to avail themselves of the natural advantages of their soil, their climate, their sea-coast, or their geographical position. They have been permitted to grow or manufacture, to export or import such articles, and on such conditions only, as would best promote the trade, the industry, or the revenue of the home government. Intercourse with foreign nations has been altogether prohibited to them, or allowed to be carried on only through the mother country. They have been taxed to support the splendor of a distant court, and although often forbidden to maintain fleets or armies for their own defence, yet compelled to contribute to the costs of contests by which they had nothing to gain and every thing to lose, and involved in all the evils of wars of policy, or ambition, in which no proper interest of their own was originally at stake.

Hence their growth has been crippled, the progress of their industry, the extension of their trade, the development of their resources, the free organization of their institutions, have been impeded; and if they have sometimes been spoiled by indulgence, taught a self-enfeebling reliance on the bounty of the wealthy and powerful commonwealths of which they are offshoots, and thus been kept in a condition of childhood and imbecility, they have far more frequently experienced in their relations with the metropolis, nothing but the rigors of a jealous, a selfish, and a short-sighted policy.

From all apprehension of these or similar evils, the colony of Liberia is happily free. Owing her existence to the noblest and most elevated motives, she has been generously nourished in her infancy, and by a voluntary renunciation of all ma-



terial interest in, and all controlling authority over her, her founders, though still stretching out to her a helping hand, have emancipated her from colonial dependence, while yet in her cradle.

It is natural that from a tendency to imitation, and from a spirit of deference to the advice of her patrons, who have found what they conceive perfect models in the institutions of their own country, her constitution and her laws should closely resemble those of her American fatherland, but the resemblance is matter of choice not of constraint, and so far as experience shall show, that our forms are unsuited to the future character or condition of the newborn nation, it will be free to change them, and fashion them in such shape as its own internal necessities and external relations shall require.

Removed as are the people of Liberia from the vortex of European and American politics, and connected by political ties and political interests with none of the powers of the Christian world, they will be exempt from the international complications which forever threaten the peace of the European continent, and they are already too strong to have any thing to fear from the jealous hostility of the native tribes. They enjoy the universal sympathy of enlightened Christendom. Their future expansion will trench upon none of the territory permanently appropriated by European colonization. Their independence has been virtually or formally acknowledged by all civilized powers; and there is, therefore, nothing in their relations to other commonwealths to forbid the hope of an almost unending career of peace and prosperity.

But by what means is their national greatness to be achieved? First, within their own proper limits, by continued accessions of population, with increased material means, from the United States, and the assiduous cultivation of all the arts of peace; and, then, by territorial extension along the coast and into the interior, as fast and as far as, not the sword, but the power of Christianity and civilization can spread their bounds, and fill them with savages converted into men.

It has been observed by physical geographers, that the shallow seas, the straight lines, and the curves of great radius, which bound the African Continent, admit of but few harbors, and, therefore, seem to forbid a free intercourse between Africa and the rest of the world, and thus force her to turn back upon herself, and seek an independent spontaneous development, instead of building her progress upon the culture which other nations have

accomplished before her. Thus the wisdom of the old Egyptians, whose empire in its most enlightened period was isolated from the remainder of the habitable globe, by pathless deserts and harborless coasts, was aboriginal and of indigenous growth.

In this idea lies a hint of the true policy of Liberia, a neglect of which has hitherto proved the great economical error of her people. They have made haste to be rich, not by diligent elaboration of the great resources of their soil, and by creating out of the raw material, which bounteous nature has placed at their disposal, the elements of wealth, and power and greatness: but, by a commerce, the capital for whose successful prosecution they have not yet accumulated, and whose exclusive pursuit cannot but be highly prejudicial to more important branches of industry, and consequently to the best interests of the Liberian State.

The soil of Liberia yields in profusion all that ministers to the corporeal necessities, comforts and elegancies of refined life. Whatever man requires for his shelter, his clothing, his food, the preservation or restoration of his health, the higher enjoyments as well as the lower appetites of his sensuous being, all are found here, and the widest range of commercial exchange can add nothing to that which Africa now spontaneously yields or can readily be made to produce. Were it then true, as, happily for our moral and spiritual interests, it is not, that man's life doth indeed consist in the abundance of that which he possesseth, the Liberian wisely availing himself of the bounty of indigenous Nature, and, consequently, without any acquisitions from foreign traffic, rivaling in wealth, and luxury, and all the constituents of material greatness, the barbaric splendor of the half-civilized East, might fairly be pronounced the most favored and fortunate of mortals. But let us rather hope that, to these good things of outward life, he will add the better blessings that flow from knowledge, philosophy, morality, and religion, that, in spite of the enervating physical influences, the stronger appetites, and the manifold temptations of tropical climates, he will subordinate the sensuous to the spiritual man, and revive, in a christian form, the old glories which, under a like fervid sun, shed such lustre on the epochs of heathen Sesostrius and moslem Haroun al Raschid.

Under these circumstances the economical precept most earnestly to be inculcated upon the rising commonwealth is, Foster not commerce at the cost of productive industry, and seek not from abroad those

treasures which nature offers you in more plentiful abundance at home.

I would by no means contend that Liberia ought to imitate the jealous policy of China in excluding strangers from her territory, or depriving her people of the advantage of being their own carriers in foreign traffic; but the first aim of her government and her counsellors should be so to develop her domestic resources and to cultivate her capabilities as to enable her to control her commerce instead of depending upon it; to make it an adjunct—not a fundamental condition—of her internal prosperity.

When we consider the fertility of the soil, its adaptation to the growth of the vegetable products most coveted in civilized countries, either as furnishing raw material for manufacturing industry, or as ministering directly to the luxury and elegance of refined life, the probable mineral treasures of its interior districts, and especially the proximity of its coasts to the great marts of the old world, we cannot doubt that Liberia, rich in the wealth of both Indies, and nearer by hundreds of leagues than either of them to the shores of Europe, must, in the end, contribute greatly to swell the current of maritime commerce.

But the material for this commerce must first be won by assiduous toil from the bosom of the earth, and augmented by contributions from the productive regions of Central Africa, when the Liberian Republic shall have opened new paths to internal commerce, and grown powerful enough to protect them against the jealousy or the rapacity of the native tribes; her harbors must be rendered more accessible and secure; judicious sanitary measures must have diminished the dangers of her climate to foreign residents; she must have fortified her ports and acquired the physical strength to deny participation in her trade to those nations which refuse to acknowledge the principles of a just reciprocity in commercial intercourse.—Doubtless, commerce, with Europe and America, may itself be made auxiliary to the attainment of these ends, but they should be chiefly sought by means independent of maritime trade, and to Liberia, as to other nations, foreign commerce can be truly profitable only while it is not regarded as indispensable.

It has not before happened in the history of man, that a virgin tropical soil has been offered to him for free industrial elaboration under the influences of christianity and civilization. The equatorial regions conquered by Spain and Portugal in the sixteenth century were already densely

peopled, agriculture and manufactures had been carried to considerable perfection, and society was organized upon a basis not much inferior to that of contemporaneous Europe.

The conquerors sought to found slavish tyrannies, not free and independent commonwealths, to drain the realms they had subdued, not to develop their resources and elevate them to the rank of civilized christian empires. Their native population, the serfs not the subjects of their rulers, toiled for stranger and foreign lords, and even the permanent European settlers were kept in the worst condition of colonial dependance, and the most humiliating vassalage to the mother country.

But, in Liberia, the face of the earth was void, and though it abounded with every plant and herb of the field, yet we may almost literally say, there was not a man to till the ground.

This new garden, which the Creator has planted, has been given as a heritage to the sons of Ham, who went forth into bondage, brutified heathen savages, and now return to Ethiopia, which opens her arms to receive them, free christian civilized men.

They are commencing their national career under the most auspicious circumstances of external relation and local condition, and if thus favored, they shall fail to achieve prosperity and happiness for themselves, and to do great things for debased and wretched Africa, men will need no further proof that the Ethiopian is indeed an inferior race, and the Caucasian may well scorn to acknowledge him as a brother.

Let us now consider the moral position which Liberia may be expected to sustain towards the vast continent, a few degrees of whose coast she now occupies. With the comparatively unimportant exception of Abyssinia, the only means of moral and intellectual culture which independent Africa has hitherto enjoyed has been the Mahommedan religion. A distinguished living writer observes, "Something like Judaism or Platonism, must always precede Christianity, except in those who have really received christianity as a living power in their childhood." Islamism, a religion almost identical with Judaism in its moral and social aspects, however repugnant to European ideas of ethical and theological truth has, in Africa, been always a forward step, and the Moslem is as much advanced above the heathen Ethiopian as the christian European is above him. With Islamism come the rejection of idolatry and polytheism, the knowledge of the true God, the doctrine of ab-



solute unquestioning submission to His will, and unrepining resignation to all the dispensations of His providence, so remarkably exemplified in Musselman life, reverence for a revealed word, the history of God's chosen people, even the recognition of the divine mission of His Son, and finally organized commonwealths, laws, letters, and the useful arts. Wherever the religion of Mahommed is preached it is promulgated in the sacred language of Arabia—the original tongue of the Koran—which is never read in translation, except by way of commentary. That noble speech, one of the most powerful instruments of human thought, is thus propagated as widely as the faith, whose revelations and whose symbols can be properly uttered in no other tongue, and all its vast stores of knowledge, and eloquence, and poetry, are made accessible wherever the doctrines of Islam are adapted. In spite, therefore, of the rigid exclusiveness of Mohammedanism, and the hostility it inculcates against every unbeliever, it is, nevertheless, the pioneer of civilization, and in the scheme of Providence the precursor of christianity among the heathen.

It is remarkable, that this patriarchal form of religion which, elsewhere, has well nigh fulfilled its mission, and throughout the Asiatic continent is retreating before the triumphs of that purified christianity which American apostles are doing so much to diffuse, is in Central Africa alone an aggressive and growing influence. Hither only does Mecca send forth her missionaries, and hence alone does she hope to recruit the pilgrim host which, in the palmy days of Islamism, flocked from every quarter to worship at her shrine. Retiring from Eastern Europe, and enfeebled in all the Asiatic realms, Mohammedanism takes refuge in pagan Africa, there to rule her appointed hour, and then to give place to that divine faith for which, in the hands of an overruling Providence, even her intolerant spirit, by the complete eradication of polytheistic and idolatrous superstition, has been made to pave the way.

But it is not over paganism alone that African Mohammedanism is winning conquests, and its modern encroachments upon christianity are due to the same cause which mainly promoted its old successes against the nominal followers of the Cross in Asiatic and European Turkey. Wherever Islamism has triumphed over other creeds, it has conquered as a new revelation, a higher and more spiritual dispensation, and it has never raised a single trophy over christianity, except

where christianity itself has become so corrupted and so depraved as to have sunk below Mohammedanism, whether regarded as a spiritual or as a moral influence; whether as a rule of obedience to God, or of social duty to man.

The debased christianity of Southern Abyssinia has not vitality enough to resist the assaults of an energetic, living, though erroneous faith, and under the preaching of the missionaries of the Koran, thousands of those whose infancy lisped the name of Christ have now uttered the profession, There is no God but God, and Mohammed is his prophet.

If, then, we would resist the spread of Islamism at the only point where it is advancing its land marks, or if we would plant with a nobler vine the fields it has reclaimed from pagan desolation, we shall find in Africa the most abundant room for the exercise of the apostolic spirit, and the widest theatre for the display of every form of christian benevolence.

But, aside from philanthropic and political considerations, the African continent is rich in scientific attraction, and our relations with a country which is the original home of so numerous a portion of our own population, cannot but clothe it with a special interest for us. I do not refer to those ethnological questions which have been and are discussed with such zeal and sometimes acrimonious heat, but to the natural and civil history and the geography of a land which, for thousands of years, has furnished to the scientific enquirer more wonders and more enigmas than the rest of the globe together.

*Caput Nili querere*, the search for the sources of the Nile, has for twenty centuries been used, as a proverbial expression, to stigmatize a vain and hopeless search, and the problem indicated by it, though at last apparently near its solution, is yet among the desiderata of geography. The course and outlet of the Niger till detected by the heroism of Park and Lander was nearly as mysterious; the vast Sahara, though known to be studded with oases, rich in animal and vegetable life, is almost a blank upon our maps; and now the verification of the reported discovery of almost civilized nations, of inland towns, rivaling in extent and population the great cities of Europe, and of a Mediterranean wholly Ethiopian, a Central sea, whose surface many times exceeds the combined area of all our North American lakes, is held out as a tempting lure to the enterprise of the adventurous traveller. The natural history of Africa, scarcely less unique and peculiar than that of Australia, offers, in both the vegetable and the ani-

mal kingdoms, a boundless field of inquiry. The collections of every visitant furnish new proof that botanical learning has not yet exhausted the flora of the native soil of myrrh, and frankincense, and cinnamon, and the coffee plant, while the zoologist finds the land of the giraffe and the hippopotamus, as did the naturalists of old Greece and Rome, forever fertile in new animal wonders.

The journeys of Marco Polo, of Mandeville, of Rubruquis, and other early travellers, however remarkable in themselves, were isolated facts, attended with no very important results, and the regular career of modern geographical discovery must be considered as beginning with the partial exploration and conquest of North-western Africa, by the Portuguese in the fourteenth century, when the power of the Mohammedans in the Spanish peninsula had become so weakened that Portugal, then in her heroic age, could venture to cross the straits and wage war against the Moors on African soil. That enlightened monarch, John I, personally shared in the dangers and glories of these enterprises, and during his reign, and for a century after, voyages of discovery along the Libyan coast followed each other in rapid succession. The Madeira islands and other insular groups of the Eastern Atlantic were soon discovered, and before the close of the fifteenth century Diaz had crossed that fiery zone which popular geography had pronounced impassable by man, and da Gama, by doubling the formidable "Cape of Storms," (which the sanguine courage of the Portuguese King, with better augury, re-christened 'The Cape of Good Hope,') and opening a new route to India, had confirmed the geographical accuracy of the disputed narrative of African circumnavigation by Carthaginian voyagers.

The successes of the Portuguese in African discovery and conquest had given a stimulating impulse to the commercial enterprise of Spain, of England, and of France, and hence had resulted numerous important maritime expeditions, the most memorable of which, as well as, perhaps, the first properly national effort of any of those countries in the field of nautical exploration, was that greatest of human exploits, the voyage of Columbus. But in spite of the rivalry which her example had incited, Portugal was able to monopolize, as her own peculiar domain, both Africa and Southern Asia, and she strengthened her title to those infidel realms by the papal bull, which divided the spoils of the East and the West between His Most

Faithful Majesty of Portugal and his Most Catholic brother of Spain.

The restless activity of the Portuguese soon explored the eastern shores of the great peninsula, and before the middle of the sixteenth century, their emissaries had visited the capital of Abyssinia, the supposed residence of the fabled Prester John, whose court from the time of Mandeville had occupied so important a place in the imagination of Europe, as the concentration of all the power, and splendor, and wisdom of the East. The traders of the factories, early founded by the same energetic people on the Western coast, soon penetrated far into the interior, established commercial relations with remote tribes, and, as there is good reason to believe, had acquired two hundred years ago a better acquaintance with tropical Africa than the scientific world at this moment possesses. But it did not suit the policy of the government or the commercial jealousy of the merchants to reveal their knowledge to the rest of Europe. The reports of the Portuguese explorers were therefore suppressed altogether, or allowed to circulate only in manuscript, in which perishable form some of them still exist in the national archives and other great collections.

From the sixteenth to the latter part of the eighteenth century, therefore, when Bruce's wonderful journey again aroused European curiosity and interest in Central Africa, little progress was made in the general knowledge of that continent, but from that period to the present day, an almost uninterrupted succession of explorers, who have perilled and too often sacrificed their lives in fruitless attempts to disclose the mysteries of its geography, has proved the romantic and powerful attraction with which it is invested.

Of late years it is chiefly to German zeal and enterprise, that the world is indebted for its increasing knowledge of African geography, and the name of Barth, who has just returned from one of the most painful and hazardous journeys ever accomplished by civilized man, must be acknowledged as standing at the head of the list of African discoverers, if not of modern travellers.

American philanthropy can boast of martyrs to the cause of African christianization and improvement, but among the victims whose lives have been sacrificed to science on Libyan soil, we can claim as our own no name but that of our famous Ledyard, who died in Egypt before he had gathered any of those new laurels which could not have failed to crown his brow,

had he escaped the fate which has struck down so many of his successors in the same perilous path to fame.

The achievements of Fremont and of Kane, not to mention other meritorious explorers, prove that there exist among us men possessed of the requisite hardihood, zeal, endurance, prudence, and knowledge, to compete successfully in the field of geographical discovery with any of those who have earned the highest distinction as scientific travellers, and it is earnestly to be hoped that some American candidate for fame will ere long accomplish somewhat in that common field of exploration, which is now the most attractive and promising *terra incognita* on the earth's surface, and thereby contribute to discharge the obligations which, in so many ways, we owe to Africa.

But if Americans of the white race shall fail to perform this duty, we may well hope that it will be fulfilled in large measure by sons of the Americano African empire of Liberia. Among her people may be found young men possessed of the suitable physical constitution and moral attributes, and who may readily be imbued with the scientific culture required for the solution of the great problems of Libyan geography. Their position gives them unrivaled facilities for the preparatory studies in natural history, in ethnology, in language, in the knowledge of the observances necessary to disarm the suspicions and conciliate the good will of the ruder tribes. The community of color and of blood will appeal to the sympathies of the native races, and the superior intelligence of the traveller will win for him a confidence and respect which none of the dreaded white family could ever hope to command.

For similar reasons, the Liberian State, wisely administered, may aspire to exert, first a moral, and then, more or less directly a political influence over the entire peninsula. It will become a focus of knowledge, and art, and moral culture, and spiritual religion, irradiate with light and truth the whole of that dark continent, and bring back to the church of the New Testament the land that gave to the church the greatest of her uninspired luminaries, Augustin.

The exodus of the degraded Ethiopian from the new world, which his toils have done so much to build up, his emancipation from the restraints which here obstruct him, his restoration to the birth-place of his ancestors, may not improbably be an event scarcely less important in human history than the return of the Hebrews to the Land of Canaan.

Let, then, Ethiopia, indeed, "stretch out her hands to God," but look to her own sons as the earthly instruments of her redemption from bondage, temporal, intellectual, and spiritual, and let us strive to contribute to the distant, perhaps, but still certain, fulfillment of the prediction, that Africa shall be explored, civilized, christianized, by Africans.

The Rev. Dr. L. M. Lee, of Virginia, who was expected to speak on the occasion, was by the severity of the weather, and obstructions in travelling, prevented from arriving in the city in time. The Rev. Dr. Dewitt, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Virginia, favored the meeting with earnest and eloquent speeches, expressive of deep interest in the enterprise and their confident expectation of its future and great success. The Society then adjourned to the next day (the 16th) in the lecture room of the church.

January 16.

The Society met according to adjournment.

John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., was elected President.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents :

#### VICE PRESIDENTS.

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Va.
3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Conn.
4. Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.
5. Hon. Louis McLean, of Maryland.
6. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
7. Gen. Walter Jones, of Dis. of Col.
8. Joseph Gales, Esq., do
9. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. of Va.
10. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
11. William Maxwell, Esq., of Virginia.
12. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
13. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
14. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.
15. Hon. William C. Rives, of Va.
16. Rev. William Winans, D. D. of Miss.
17. James Boorman, Esq., of N. Y.
18. Henry A. Foster, Esq., of do.
19. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
20. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of N. J.
21. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.



22. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
  23. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Otey, of Tenn.
  24. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
  25. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D. of N. J.
  26. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of Eng.
  27. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
  28. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of R. I.
  29. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.
  30. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
  31. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of N. J.
  32. James Raily, Esq., of Miss.
  33. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of N. Y.
  34. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop of the Meth. Epis. Church.
  35. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D. of S. C.
  36. Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Md.
  37. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D. of O.
  38. Rev. T. J. Edgar, D. D., of Tenn.
  39. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.
  40. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
  41. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Geo.
  42. James Lenox, Esq., of N. Y.
  43. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
  44. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Me.
  45. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
  46. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.
  47. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.
  48. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Ga.
  49. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Miss.
  50. Samuel Gurney, Esq., of England.
  51. Charles McMicken, Esq., of Ohio.
  52. John Bell, M. D., of Penn.
  53. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of La.
  54. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.
  55. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tenn.
  56. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of N. Y.
  57. John Beveridge, Esq., do.
  58. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Ga.
  59. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of N. J.
  60. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Ala.
  61. Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass.
  62. Hon. Washington Hunt, of N. Y.
  63. Hon. Horatio S. Seymour, do.
  64. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Ind.
  65. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of N. J.
  66. Hon. George F. Fort, of N. J.
  67. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do.
  68. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.
  69. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D., do.
  70. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
  71. Hon. Edward Coles, of Penn.
  72. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., do.
  73. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., do.
  74. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Miss.
  75. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do.
  76. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of La.
  77. Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Conn.
  78. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.
  79. Rev. O. C. Baker, of N. H., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
  80. Hon. William Appleton, of Mass.
  81. Rev. E. S. Janes, D. D., of N. Y., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
  82. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Pa., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
  83. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Delaware, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
  84. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Dist. of Col.
  85. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Fla.
  86. Judge Ormond, of Alabama.
  87. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of do.
  88. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
  89. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
  90. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D. of do.
  91. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio.
  92. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of do., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
  93. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of do.
  94. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Indiana, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
  95. Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Ill.
  96. Rev. Jas. C. Finley, of do.
  97. Hon. Edward Bates, of Mo.
  98. Hon. J. B. Miller, of do.
  99. Hon. W. F. Darby, of do.
  100. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of do.
  101. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Cal.
  102. Hon. J. B. Crockett, of do.
  103. Gov. H. Dutton, of Conn.
  104. David Hunt, Esq., of Miss.
  105. Capt. George F. Patten, of Maine.
- After which the Society adjourned to the 3d Tuesday in January, 1857, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. McLAIN,

Secretary.



### Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met the 15th of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M., in the basement of Trinity Church, City of Washington. J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Society, in the chair.

After prayer, by Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Philadelphia, on motion, Rev. Dr. B. J. Haight, of New York, was appointed Secretary to the Board, and Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Assistant Secretary.

G. P. Disosway, Esq., S. H. Huntington, Esq., and William Coppinger, Esq., were appointed the committee on credentials.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney, the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting of the Board was postponed until to-morrow.

Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society, read the thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Society; which, on motion, was referred to a committee of three, for revision, with a view to its publication, and to designate the portions to be read at the anniversary of the Society this evening.

Rev. Mr. Pinney, and Rev. Drs. Maclean and Babcock were appointed said committee.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

#### WEDNESDAY, January 16.

The Board met according to adjournment.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Davidson, the minutes of the session yesterday, were read and approved.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates from State Societies:

*Maine Colonization Society*—Professor T. C. Upham.

*Connecticut Colonization Society*—Hon.

J. A. Rockwell,\* Hon. L. F. S. Foster,\* Hon. Isaac Toucey,\* Hon. John Woodruff,\* Hon. Ebenezer Flower,\* Hon. S. H. Huntington,\* H. Huntington, Esq., William Williams, Esq., and Rev. John Orcutt.\*

*New York State Colonization Society*—Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D.,\* Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D.,\* Rev. J. N. McLeod, D. D., Rev. John B. Pinney,\* Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. Hamilton Fish,\* D. M. Reese, M. D., Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Smith Bloomfield, Esq.,\* H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., G. P. Disosway, Esq.,\* John C. Devereux, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, William Coppinger, Esq.\*

*New Jersey Colonization Society*.—William Rankin, Esq., J. G. Goble, M. D., Daniel Price, Esq., Rev. S. B. Howe, D. D.,\* Rev. R. Davidson, D. D.,\* J. P. Jackson, Esq.\*

*Pennsylvania Colonization Society*—Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D.,\* President W. H. Allen,\* Rev. John Miller,\* Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D.\*

*Colonization Society of the District of Columbia*—Rev. George W. Samson,\* George J. Abbott, Esq.,\* J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.\*

*Virginia Colonization Society*—Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D.,\* Rev. P. Slaughter,\* Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D. D.,\* Rev. W. H. Starr,\* Dr. Daniel Green,\* Philip Williams, Esq.,\* Charles T. F. Green, Esq.,\* George Williamson, Esq.\*

*Kentucky Colonization Society*—Rev. A. M. Cowan,\* Hon. H. Marshall, Hon. W. L. Underwood, Hon. A. K. Marshall, Richard Pindall, Esq.

*Life Directors* present—Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. W. McLain, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. R. S. Finley, Rev. R. R. Gurley, John P. Crozer Esq.

*Executive Committee* present—Harvey

\* Those marked thus (\*) were present.

Lindsley, M. D., Hon. E. Whittlesey, W. Gunton, Esq.

The Annual Statement of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors was read.

The President announced the Standing Committees of the Board, as follows :

*Committee on Foreign Relations*—Messrs. Maclean, of N. J., Miller, Rockwell, Howe and Fish.

*Committee on Finance*—Messrs. Orcutt, S. H. Huntington, Howe, Abbott and Starr.

*Committee on Auxiliary Societies*—Messrs. Allen, Finley, DeWitt, Slaughter and Davidson.

*Committee on Agencies*—Messrs. Disowsay, Coppinger, Bloomfield, Gurley and Finley.

*Committee on Accounts*—Messrs. Pinney, Malcom, Lee, Crozer and Burrows.

*Committee on Emigration*—Messrs. Tracy, Gurley, Davidson, Samson and Babcock.

On motion, it was

*Resolved* ; That so much of the Annual Report and the statement of the Executive Committee as relates to foreign relations, to finance, to auxiliary societies, to agencies, to accounts, and to emigration, be referred to the standing committees on those subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

*Resolved* ; That so much of the statement of the Executive Committee as refers to legacies be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President stated the order of the day, being the report of the committee on the basis of representation of State societies, presented at the last annual meeting of the Board ; which, after discussion, on motion of Rev. Mr. Slaughter, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The committee to whom was confided the subject of an exploration of the country lying east of Liberia, in Africa, at the last annual meeting of the Board, presented the following report, which was read :

The committee to whom was referred the subject of an exploration of Africa, respectfully report,

That the proposed exploration being dependent upon an appropriation to be made by the Congress of the United States, and the difficulties in the way of the requisite legislation having, as is known to the Board, been too great to be overcome by any means within the control of the committee, the subject is unavoidably referred back to the Board. The committee, however, respectfully express their own opinion, that the importance of the subject entitles it to the continued attention of the Board.

WM. PARKER FOULKE,  
W. McLAIN,  
ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

On motion, the committee on exploration was continued until the next annual meeting of the Board.

On motion, the Board took a recess for the meeting of the Society.

After the meeting of the Society, the Board was called to order.

The following proposition to amend the 7th article of the Constitution, made by the New York State Colonization Society, and published in the official paper of this Society, for October, 1855, to wit : Insert after the words Executive Committee, where it first occurs in the said 7th article, the words, "and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary," was then considered and adopted, having received the unanimous sanction of the Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 7½ o'clock this evening.

—  
EVENING SESSION, January 16.

The Board met according to adjournment.

On motion of Rev. W. McLain, it was

*Resolved* ; That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Hon. George P. Marsh for the address which he delivered at the annual meeting last evening ; and that a copy be requested for publication.

The Committee on Accounts reported that they had examined the Treasurer's

account, and found the same correct. (See the exhibit, page 62.)

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Miller, it was

*Resolved*, That the subject of the care of emigrants, brought to our notice by the statement of the Executive Committee, be referred to the Committee on Emigration, to consider any improvements that may be made in our present system.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 9½ o'clock, to-morrow morning.

#### THURSDAY, January 17.

The Board met according to adjournment. After prayer by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, the minutes of the sessions yesterday were read, amended, and adopted.

A printed communication from Rev. Alex. M. Cowan, agent of Kentucky State Colonization Society, addressed to the President of the American Colonization Society, was presented; and, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Emigration.

The Board then proceeded to the order for the day, being the majority and minority reports of the committee on the basis of representation of State societies, presented at the last annual meeting of the Board.

The resolutions presented by the majority of the committee being under consideration, the Rev. Dr. Maclean offered a substitute, which, after various amendments, was adopted, as follows:

1. Any citizen of the United States, paying personally or by his agent, the sum of one thousand dollars to the funds of this Society, must be received as a director for life, whether contributed by himself or by others in his behalf.

2. All other funds, excepting salaries and agency expenses, received into the treasury of this Society from inhabitants of any State or territory where there is any auxiliary society, or from inhabitants of the District of Columbia, if there shall be an auxiliary in said District, whether by donation, annual subscription, bequest, or in payment for the African Repository, shall be considered as received from the auxiliary society of such State, Territory, or District, and shall be reckoned as a basis of representation.

3. All moneys paid from the treasury of any State, Territorial, or District society aforesaid, with the previous assent of this Society, expressed through its proper officers, shall be considered as paid into the treasury of this Society, and shall be reckoned as a basis of representation.

The Board then proceeded to the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the committee on secretaryships, presented at the last annual meeting of the Board, when the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That there shall be a Corresponding Secretary, whose duty it shall be to conduct the general correspondence of this Society, and to superintend its publications.

*Resolved*, That there shall be a Financial Secretary, whose duty it shall be to receive, keep, and disburse the funds of the Society; to manage the procuring and outfit of vessels, the shipment of emigrants, and generally the financial and commercial transactions of the Society, and to conduct the correspondence immediately connected with these subjects.

*Resolved*, That there shall be a Traveling Secretary, whose duty it shall be to visit, as often as practicable, and as the interests of the Society shall require, the States and Territories of the United States, to promote by his personal agency the establishment and activity of State and Territorial societies, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and to superintend the collection of emigrants, and their transportation to their respective places of embarkation.

*Resolved*, That there shall be a Recording Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep the records of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and to keep the accounts and books of business of the Society.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Miller, it was,

*Resolved*, That a committee be now appointed to nominate the Secretaries and the Executive Committee.

Messrs. Miller, Maclean, of N. Jersey, Pinney, Slaughter, and Lee, were appointed said committee.

A letter from Rev. Mr. Tracy, containing an outline of the report on the subject of emigration, was then read, which was referred to the Standing Committee on Emigration.



On motion, the Board adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

—  
EVENING SESSION, January 17.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The committee appointed to nominate the secretaries and the Executive Committee presented their report; whereupon the the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

*Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. R. R. Gurley.

*Financial Secretary*, Rev. W. McLain.

*Traveling Secretary*, Rev. John Orcutt.

*Recording Secretary*, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.

*Executive Committee*, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Hon. E. Whittlesey, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., A. O. Dayton, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., W. W. Seaton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson.

The Committee on Foreign Relations presented the following report; which on motion, was adopted.

The Committee on Foreign Relations respectfully report,

That they have no knowledge of any matter connected with the Foreign Relations of the Society which calls for the special attention of the Board.

They learn with gratitude that, in the kind providence of God, the affairs of the Republic of Liberia are in a prosperous condition, and that the new administration of that country commands the respect and confidence of the citizens of Liberia and her friends in this country.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That when this meeting shall adjourn, it adjourn to meet the first Tuesday in March next.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gurley, it was

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board the most cogent reasons exist why the several State societies, and all the friends of the cause, should unite their best efforts greatly to increase the income of this Society.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, hereby express their sense of obligation to the Rev. Rector, wardens, and vestry of Trinity Church, for the kindness shown to this body, by opening their spacious edifice to the Society for its anniversary, and the basement of their building for the meetings of this Board.

On motion of Mr. Disosway, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the President of this Society for the impartial and able manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair on the present occasion.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Lee, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Secretaries of the Board, the Executive Committee, and other officers, for their important services to the cause.

The minutes were then read and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the first Tuesday in March, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Lee.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,  
President A. C. S.

B. J. HAIGHT, Secretary.

J. W. LUGENBEEL, Assl. Secretary.

—  
**The Annual Meeting of the Society and Board of Directors.**

The good providence of the Almighty has conducted the American Colonization Society to the commencement of the fortieth year of its existence. Through prosperous and adverse seasons has it moved forward until few remain who shared in its earliest deliberations, and guided those first movements, which have proceeded forward slowly, but surely, to great and beneficent

results. The good achieved by the establishment of an independent christian Republic, on the shores of Africa, will be denied by none. And why should not the whole American people unite their endeavors, as with one heart, to strengthen this African Republic, and enlarge its influence and domain? Far above all the agitating controversies of our day, in re-



gard to our colored population, is this vast object of the civilization of Africa, through the agency of her voluntarily returning children, intent and eager to bear fire from the altars of God, in this country, and kindle up a pure devotion and immortal hopes, where both are unknown among the ancient abodes of their race. It will be seen, from the annual report of the Society, and from the proceedings of the Board of Directors, that important questions have been considered by that body, and will, with others, perhaps not less important, demand the earnest attention of its future meetings. It will be seen that the Directors adjourned to meet in this city, on the first Tuesday of March, when it may be hoped that much may be done to unite all the friends of the cause in some one large and practical scheme to increase the funds of this Society. Upon such an increase depends the increasing beneficence of this institution.— And without united efforts, for this object, among the several State societies, and the friends, generally, of the cause, we cannot reasonably look for greatly augmented means.

No friend of this Society will fail to rejoice in the movement (so appropriately noticed in the report) in Maine to obtain a ship for this Society. The Committee, appointed by the Maine State Colonization Society, for this object, have shown great liberality, and a determination characteristic of the people of that State. The Executive Committee of the parent Society, have authorized Dr. James Hall, who is more familiar, perhaps, than any other friend of the Society, with all the details entering into the construction of a ship exactly adapted to purposes of emigration, to arrange with the Maine Committee for the model and style of building of this ship. We feel assured, then, that the ship will be built, and in the best manner.

Let all the friends of this high enterprise of christian benevolence, so honorable to our country, and large and enduring in deliverance and blessings to Africa, fervently invoke the smile of the Father of Mercies upon their labors, that by united purposes, hearts and hands, they may greatly honor God by doing greater good than in any preceding year, to man.

### Report to the Virginia Legislature.

This sensible document will, we trust, receive the consideration it so well merits. The great State of Virginia, in imposing a tax upon her free colored people, is, doubtless, governed mainly by humane sentiment towards this unfortunate class, and will, we hope, be disposed to allow the principal, if not the entire amount, which they contribute to her treasury, to be expended for their benefit, in the work of their voluntary colonization in Liberia.

#### *To the General Assembly of Virginia :*

In compliance with the act passed on the 6th of April, 1853, the Colonization Board respectfully submits the following report of its proceedings for the last two years. It will be perceived by a reference

to that act, that the Board is not authorized to take any action on the subject of colonizing free persons of color, either by appointing agents to induce them to remove from the State, or by collecting together such as are prepared to remove, or by providing for their transportation, in any manner whatever, unless through the agency of the Colonization Society. The provision of the law being, that “whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced to the said Board that any free negroes now free or born of free parents and resident of this State, shall have been actually transported to the Colony at Liberia or other place on the western coast of Africa, or that they shall have been embarked for transportation thither, from within the limits of this Commonwealth by the Virginia Colonization Society, it shall be lawful and the said Board are hereby required to issue their warrant upon the treasury of this Commonwealth for such sum

or sums of money as may be necessary to defray the costs of transporting and subsisting such free negroes for a limited time on the said coast of Africa, payable to the authorised and accredited agents of the said Colonization Society: *Provided*, That the sum or sums which may, from time to time, be thus expended, shall in no one year exceed the amount hereby appropriated for such year, unless there may be an unexpended balance of former appropriations: *And provided further*, That not more than fifty dollars shall be allowed by said Board for the transportation and subsistence as aforesaid of any free negro."

Thus the Board is never convened unless upon information that the Colonization Society has actually transported a portion of the free colored population. Its power is circumscribed and limited in such way as to render it almost useless for the great purposes designed by the General Assembly. Its attention is not directed to devise the means for diminishing this species of obnoxious population in the State.

And the Virginia Colonization Society having no separate agency for transporting emigrants to Liberia, is compelled to employ the agency of the American Colonization Society, and the State Board is thus limited in its action and agency to the movements of this latter Society, which is unrecognised by our laws, and may or may not act in accordance with our State policy.

By the report of this Board made to the General Assembly on the 5th of December, 1853, it was shown that from the 6th of April, 1853, to the 5th of December of that year, there were transported to Liberia, through the agency of the Virginia Colonization Society, complying with the terms of the law of 1853, one hundred and sixteen free negroes, for which the Board made an allowance of \$50 each, amounting to the sum of \$5,800.

In like manner, from the 5th of December, 1853, to the present date, the Board has paid at the rate of \$50 each for 188, and of \$30 each for sixteen emigrants, making 204 free persons, and amounting to the sum of \$9,880. Thus it will be seen that the entire number whose transportation has been paid for since the organization of the Board, is 316, and the sum paid \$15,680.

The efficiency of the Board is greatly lessened by the want of funds for defraying the expenses necessarily attending the collection and embarkation of the free negroes. These expenses are now borne exclusively by the Colonization Society,

and that Society being dependent for its revenue wholly upon the irregular and uncertain contributions of private benevolence, the process is of course exceedingly slow, and must be limited and precarious.

Thus, while the State has made an enlightened and liberal provision for the transportation of its free colored population beyond its limits, the wise policy and humane objects of the law have been in a great measure frustrated by the restrictions placed upon the expenditure of the legislative bounty. The same high and strong considerations which induced the appropriation, would seem to require that it should be made available.

The Board therefore again earnestly recommend that authority may be conferred upon them to apply a part of the fund set apart to defray the necessary expense of collecting and embarking the emigrants.

Under the act of 1850, a capitation tax was levied upon the free negroes in the Commonwealth to raise funds for their colonization. From this tax, and from taxes on seals and attestations devoted to the like object, there has been received in the aggregate to the present time, the sum of \$50,000. And yet, in consequence of the inability of the Board to expend the amounts collected by reason of the restrictions imposed upon their action, this entire sum has been unexpended, and been absorbed by the general treasury of the State. The Board would respectfully ask if this is just to the population from which this sum has been collected? This fund, with peculiar propriety, might be devoted to paying the charges of collection and embarkation. A large number would be collected and embarked, and the important object for which the Board was established would be facilitated and more speedily accomplished.

The act of 1853, gives authority to the Board to receive donations and bequests, but provided that these donations and bequests shall be disposed of agreeably to the provision of the act, which of course limits and restricts the Board in the same manner. It is asked, therefore, that this provision of the law may be also amended, and that the funds that may be derived from this latter source may be appropriated for the purposes of colonization unrestricted.

The attention of the General Assembly is again called to the justice and propriety of allowing a fair compensation to the Secretary of the Board for his services. He is required by law to keep a journal of the proceedings of the Board, showing with much minuteness all its acts, with an exact account of the moneys received and dis-

bursed. In every case where application is made for an appropriation documentary proof is required of emancipation of the emigrant, with a certificate of his embarkation, and the test testimony is to be filed and stated. The experience of the Board has fully evinced that the requisitions of the act render necessary an amount of labor to be performed by the Secretary which it is unreasonable to expect to be performed gratuitously by a competent and responsible person.

It is therefore again, respectfully recommended that the Board be authorised to

make to the Secretary an allowance for the time and labor devoted to the duties of his office. Some provision should be made also for the payment of contingent expenses of the Board, for stationery, record books, &c.

The appendix to this report exhibits, as required by law, the names, ages, and places of residence of free negroes, for whose transportation the Board has paid since the 5th of December, 1853.

All which is respectfully submitted,  
 GEORGE W. MUNFORD,  
*President of the Colonization Board.*

### From Yoruba--Interesting Facts.

Who can fail to read, with intense interest, the following report, from an intelligent Baptist missionary, in Central Africa? We have long considered this great enterprise of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, to send christianity to the Kingdom of Yoruba, as not exceeded in extent of promise by any one missionary movement in the world. What a field does this mission occupy?

We cannot refrain from the insertion of extracts from brother Clarke's letter, furnishing as it does, most thrilling facts concerning the country in which we have commenced operations. The letter appeared originally in the *Christian Index*.

#### EXTENT OF THE FIELD.

Within our reach, are the important kingdoms of Yoruba, now occupied, Nufi, Gambard, Housa, and Borgu. And it is not a little, unimportant matter, that through these fertile regions passes the mighty and majestic Niger. These are populous kingdoms, boasting of towns and cities, containing tents and hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. And almost every true research increases the number to our surprise. The difficulty of obtaining correct information accounts for this fact. But recently a populous country to the east, called Ejeshia or Elesha, containing large cities, is beginning to attract some attention. With regard to this point, I am constrained to believe we are as yet only in the gray dawn of day. Every travel will bring fresh and important facts to light. Africa is second Asia.

#### FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The general appearance and face of the country is such as you never have seen. Those who have visited the prairie lands of Texas have seen something similar. Frequently the eye has a sweep for miles

over a country, whose rolling grandeur, heightened by imposing scenery of glen, hill-top and mountain, and covered with a carpet of green, can scarcely be surpassed. At one time as you trace the lonely path, in some reverie your mind is mingling with the distant past; or enraptured with the passing view so similar to the hallowed associations of early days, you forget you are in the so-called wilds of benighted Africa. This is no fancy sketch. If there is a fairy land of which I dreamed in childhood, this is the land. Thanks be to God for his unspeakable goodness. There are no heavy forests, except the skirts of branches or rivers. And then the timber is different from anything you have ever seen. It is quite tall, differing in this respect from the stunted, shrubby growth of the prairie. These hammock lands, high and dry, are of the very first order.—Swampy and marshy places are very seldom seen. Water of a good taste in abundance, except in the middle of a dry season.

#### CLIMATE, HEALTH, ETC.

As to the climate I have but little to say. It is undoubtedly unfavorable to the health of Europeans and Americans, more particularly to those who neglect necessary precautions, yet is more pleasant than most persons suppose. The heat soon becomes a matter of but little unpleasantness; and the water far from being despised. In the wet season, the most dangerous to health, fires are not only conducive to health, but even agreeable to the feelings. The hot days and cool nights, the excessive vegetation and continual south sea winds always keeping the air more or less damp, are some of the phenomena, operating as causes to render the climate prejudicial to the health of whites. But with precaution and comfortable dwellings, we may enjoy a reasonable portion of health, and finish the work assigned us. No wonder so many lives have been sacrificed, where so few



have been the comforts, and *self-preservation* a name. But my experience is too short to dwell on this point. Let not him who putteth on his armor, boast himself as he who taketh it off.

#### FARMS, CULTIVATION, ETC.

Around the city of Ijaye, whose population, at least, must number fifty thousand souls, the country for miles is in a state of wonderful cultivation. The diameter of this circuit may be estimated with safety at fifteen or twenty miles, being, as is the fact of the case, thousands of acres with cultivation. There is no man in America, if dropped down at night into one of these extended farms, but waking in the morning, but would be filled with profound astonishment. I was unprepared to witness any such scenes in Africa. It may be asked why, what do they cultivate? Corn, cotton, yams, potatoes, guinea corn, peas, &c. And without enumerating farther, go into their markets, and there you will find a most unending variety of articles. From one view I have perhaps seen thousands of acres in a state of cultivation that would make your heart leap for joy. But yesterday evening I had one of these views. This work is all accomplished by means of a small hoe, set at an angle of thirty or forty degrees, with a handle two feet and a half long. And by whom? By thousands of industrious laborers. Every morning, from the six gates of Ijaye go out streams of living beings, perhaps ten thousand people, or more, to work their farms, and return in the evening with the profits of their day's labor on their heads. For four and six miles, from three o'clock until night, the roads are almost thronged with people on their return home. Nearly

every man, woman, and child, has a load of some kind, either to be carried home or to market. I would suppose at least one thousand bushels of corn or more to be brought into town, on the head, every day.

#### MECHANICS, ARTS, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

Weavers, tailors, barbers, blacksmiths, shoe and saddle makers, besides some ingenious specimens of art are all to be found here. I need hardly relate what I have seen, as it would only tend, in the minds of many persons, to excite their incredulity. Let one or two remarks suffice.—There is to be seen any day in the market metal polished to the brightness of gold and silver, hoes very respectable, Yoruba cutlas of a very superior finish, excellent morocco, carved calabashes, of such superior skill as would excite the ambition of an American artist. I cannot tell you a tenth of their ingenuity. The most superior saddle stirrup I ever met with is to be found here. I mention these facts to give you some idea of their ingenuity and mental capacity. The nature of the government, absolute tyranny, is incompatible with any marked advance of the people towards civilization. Still there are some signs, arising from continued intercourse, that vindicate a claim above savages. These evidences are to be seen in their flashes of wit, and their great fondness for proverbial sayings. They are haughty in their belief of their superiority unless convinced of this folly by some intercourse with the whites. Their dexterity is more clearly evinced, perhaps, in trading than anything else. They are a wonderful people. Africa is second Asia.

### Intelligence.

THE friends of the Society will be gratified by the perusal of the following note.

HARTFORD, CONN.,  
Feb. 1st, 1856.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—It is proper that I advise you and others whom it may concern, that after conferring with my personal friends on the subject, and in accordance with the advice of earnest friends of the cause whose judgment in the case I feel bound to regard with favor, I have concluded to accept the appointment of Travelling Secretary of the American Colonization Society tendered to me by the Board of Directors at their late meeting; and will endeavor to perform the duties of the same to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully, I. NO. ORCHUTT.

#### Bibles for Emigrants.

THE Bible Society, by request, furnished Bibles for the emigrants per Lamartine, which were entrusted to the care of Mr. Samuel Sharp, with directions to supply all who needed, and distribute the remainder among the destitute in Liberia.—*Col. Jour.*

#### A Handsome Present.

By the Lamartine a splendid engraving was forwarded to the Government of Liberia to be suspended in the Legislative Hall, the gift of Benjamin Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia, who, while earnestly and warmly cultivating and defending the "Friends" views of slavery, for twenty years, been among the most laborious, constant, judicious, and liberal friends of Colonization and Liberia.—*Col. Jour.*

*Pennsylvania Colonization Society.*

WE learn from exchanges that the Rev. M. Babcock, of the Baptist Church, New York, has been elected Corresponding Secretary of that noble Society, and has entered upon his agency. We wish him abundant success in his efforts to elicit a hearty and general support of the cause.

*Thanksgiving.*

This festival was observed, in Liberia, on the 6th of December. In his proclamation, President Roberts, after enumerating the blessings for which the people of that Republic should offer thanksgiving, observes:—"It is evident that our solemn acts of devotion should be paid to that God who has ever exercised a parental care over his people. By his power na-

tions are exalted, and kings deposed; and to Him empires owe their being and their national glory." —

*Meeting of the N. Y. Colonization Society.*

The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, of the 1st inst., says:

The New York State Colonization Society held a meeting in the Assembly Chamber, at Albany, on Monday evening; but the attendance, owing probably to the snow storm and a short notice, was not very numerous. The treasurer's report shows that the society is in a prosperous condition. Several eloquent addresses in favor of the cause were made, and the effort to secure an annual appropriation of five thousand dollars from the public purse was earnestly advocated.

[From the Colonization Journal.]

*The Bark Lamartine.*

THE fine bark Lamartine, of 380 tons measurement, was chartered, as announced in the Colonization Journal of November, to convey one hundred emigrants to Liberia. Various causes delayed her departure until the 24th of December, when with a fair wind she left Sandy-Hook, conveying a missionary family and fifty-five candidates for settlement in the Republic of Liberia. They departed in fine spirits, and promise to form a useful addition to the population.

In another column their names and the material for future statistics will be found.

The family of four persons from Alabama were emancipated by Luther Hadley, Esq., who expended for their passage and outfit over \$500, and still intends to do more. This gentleman, after many years absence at the South, came North, and having while there had the services of this colored man, made provisions for his freedom and that of his children and wife, took letters of dismission, intending to join a church in Massachusetts; but with the fact before them that he had thus provided for their freedom, he was refused communion and membership.

James Lisle from North Carolina, is the "redeemed brother," for whom, after his brother Edward in Liberia had sent over \$500, and his owner, P. K. Dickinson, Esq., had agreed to deduct \$300 of his value, an appeal in the New York Observer and Journal of Commerce, of New York, was made to secure \$200 additional. We were gratified to announce in November that the \$200 was raised, and \$20 more to defray his passage to New York. Now we congratulate the liberal donors that James is free and on his way to join his brother Edward, who has proved a brother indeed. To the honor

ed by my first letter to him after my return that it was doubtful whether I could raise the sum necessary to secure his brother's freedom, he, without faltering, forwarded by the General Pierce \$300 more to complete the work of redemption.

Before this arrived James was free and in New York. It was, therefore, the opinion of the Board of Managers that this money should be returned to the generous brother; it was accordingly invested, and the goods shipped per Lamartine. Such instances of nobleness deserves record.

Mr. Gray had formerly been connected with the Mendi Mission on the north-west border of Liberia, which is supported by the Abolitionists under the name of the American Missionary Society. Sickness, resulting in weakness of eyes, induced him to retire. We understand that he pursued his studies at Oberlin, Ohio, and his antecedents gave little promise that he would ever select Liberia as a home. Yet we found no one of the company more unwavering in resolution to prosecute the enterprise. He came to our office with a friend named Brown, whose expenses he had borne, and who had previously corresponded with Mr. Disosway about emigrating. Brown entered his name, but failed to appear when the vessel sailed. Poor Gray found him a dear friend, and was "done brown" by him. This was not all of Gray's experience. He went on to Massachusetts, and found another friend who enlightened him yet more deeply into the art of living; but this story is too long for relation just now.

Mrs. Arnott and family having lived in the good old ground of truest Scotch Presbyterianism carries the denominational title of Seceder, but will, we trust, adorn and strengthen the Presbyterian Church

She felt, and we could but think had much ground to feel, apprehensive of ability to take care of her large family, of whom all were females but the babe. She was very anxious to be employed as a teacher, and we hope the friends she has left in Pennsylvania will raise the amount necessary for her support, and employ her in that way, if possible.

A new country like Liberia is a very difficult one for lone females, for whom there is very little employment, and who can do but little on the farms. Had we known all the facts relating to her situation, we should have received her application with reluctance.

Hamilton and his family came from Troy. He resided in 1854 in the northern part of the State, and was making arrangements to emigrate a year ago, but had the calamity by the burning of his house to lose his little all. He declined going, hoping to get together a little property before emigrating. After twelve month's experience found little progress made, and concluded to venture destitute. The Society purchased for him about \$6 worth of agricultural implements, and his friends in Troy contributed a small fund for his aid. A year hence we shall know the result, and trust he will not be disappointed.

Dr. Snowden, a physician intended for the settlement at Sinou, after six months' residence in Liberia, returned last spring to remove his family, including a mother, sister, wife, and child to Africa, as a permanent home.

J. D. Johnson and wife were returning to Liberia, where, after two years' residence, they left their children to visit friends in America. Mr. Sharp and Mrs. Gibbons, from Camden, New Jersey, had, after a residence in Liberia, returned to report to their friends, and were rejoiced to sail again to their chosen home in Liberia. J. B. Jordan was here on business, as was also C. M. Wearing, the brother-

in-law of President Roberts. These Liberians, by their conversations with intelligent and influential colored people, have doubtless caused a more general realization among them of the prosperity and advantages of Liberia, than they have ever before experienced. Our friends will perceive that scarcely half the number embarked that had been reported ready to go. This in a few cases, arose from insuperable difficulties, but in many more from fickleness, and too ready yielding to oppressors of Liberia.

By reference to an article in another column from the African Repository, an illustration of similar experience will be seen. We trust that by mutual consultations at the Meeting of Directors of the American Colonization Society, to be held 15th of this month, a remedy may be devised to mitigate this evil in future.

Titus C. Brown is a promising young lad, whose proficiency in learning at the Sabbath-school induced some benevolent ladies of Amboy, New Jersey, to interest themselves for his education, and he goes to Liberia to enter the Alexander High School, supported by a donation of one hundred dollars, made by Chief Justice Hornblower of that state.

Mary Jane Richards came from Princeton, and is expecting to receive an education through the liberality of a lady of that place.

Jno. F. Marshall was once a slave in Virginia, well educated by a pious lady, by whose favor he was enable to go into business for himself, and earn the means to pay \$2000 for his own freedom. He goes to Liberia to examine it thoroughly, and if satisfied, intends to return and proclaim his convictions to those with whom he was once united in advocating a different way. May He who holds the winds at command speed them safely to Africa, and defend their lives from the dangers of a new country.

#### LIST OF PASSENGERS AND EMIGRANTS.

*Per Barque Lamartine, which sailed from New York, December, 24, 1855, for Monrovia and Buchanan, Liberia.*

MISSIONARIES.—Rev. J. W. Horne, Mrs. Horne, and Servant.

Emigrants' Names	Age	Ch.	Educa- tion	Occupation	State.	Where to-
Dr. J. H. Snowden - -	29	Epis.	superior	Physician	Mass.	Sinou
C. O. Snowden - - -	24	"	—	—	"	"
S. W. Snowden - - -	60	M. E.	—	—	"	"
L. E. Snowden - - -	6	—	—	—	"	"
Mrs. A. A. Williams - -	28	Epis.	—	—	"	"
Chas. Freeman - - -	86	Pres.	reads	farmer	Conn.	Bassa
Sarah A. Freeman - - -	33	"	"	—	"	"



Emigrants Names.	Age	Ch.	Education.	Occupation.	State.	Where to.
Homer W. Freeman - -	5	—	reads	—	Conn.	Bassa.
Edwd. H. Freeman - -	3	—	—	—	"	"
Amanda Freeman - -	1	—	—	—	"	"
Charles Simons - -	37	—	reads	—	"	"
Jane Ann Simons - -	39	—	"	—	"	"
James Lisle - -	46	—	"	engineer	N.C.	"
Samuel H. Sharp - -	46	M. E.	"	carpenter	N. J.	"
Thos. J. Sharp - -	14	—	"	—	"	"
Acal Johnson - -	56	—	—	farmer	"	"
John Johnson - -	11	—	reads	"	"	"
Samuel Johnson - -	5	—	—	—	"	"
John Washington - -	37	—	—	laborer	"	"
Mary Sumby - -	34	—	reads & writes	preacher	"	"
Christiana Gibbons - -	49	Bap.	"	seamstress	"	"
Jno. F. Marshall - -	37	Pres.	"	carpenter	"	"
Mary J. Richards - -	14	"	"	—	"	Monrovia.
Titus C. Brown - -	14	"	"	—	"	"
S. Gray - -	36	M. E.	"	mason	"	"
Mahala Gray - -	36	—	"	teacher	"	"
Lucinda Arnott - -	44	Pres.	"	"	Penn.	"
Lucy Ann Arnott - -	22	—	"	milliner	"	"
Susan Mary Arnott - -	13	—	"	—	"	"
Phebe E. Arnott - -	9	—	"	—	"	"
Hannah R. Arnott - -	7	—	"	—	"	"
Alphonso Mole - -	3	—	—	—	"	"
Mary W. J. Ganse - -	1	—	—	—	"	"
W. Hoadley - -	41	M. E.	reads & writes	—	Ala.	"
Maria Hoadley - -	42	M. E.	—	farmer	"	"
Laura Hoadley - -	7	—	—	—	"	"
Charles Hoadley - -	9	—	—	—	"	"
H. W. Johnson - -	35	Bap.	reads	—	R. I.	"
Geo. Hamilton - -	46	M. E.	—	carpenter	N. Y.	"
Hannah Hamilton - -	30	—	reads	—	"	"
Mary R. Hamilton - -	10	—	—	—	"	"
Sarah E. Hamilton - -	8	—	—	—	"	"
Geo. H. Hamilton - -	5	—	—	—	"	"
Martin Hamilton - -	3	—	—	—	"	"
Hannah Hamilton - -	1	—	—	—	"	"
S. A. Lewis - -	35	—	good	barber	"	"
Letitia J. Lewis - -	25	—	"	—	"	"
Emma Lewis - -	8	—	reads	—	"	"
Ella Lewis - -	6	—	"	—	"	"
R. K. Griffin - -	19	—	good	artist	"	"
Ellen E. Griffin - -	18	Epis.	"	mantua m'ker	"	"
Jno. D. Johnson - -	41	"	"	lawyer & mer.	"	"
Frances A. Johnson - -	28	"	"	—	"	"
J. B. Jordan - -	39	—	"	merchant	"	"

Total Emigrants. - - - - - 54.

### From Liberia.

By the last steamer we had advices from Liberia to the middle of December, giving a brief account of an attack upon the village of Sinou by the natives. The following is a detailed account of the attack from President ROBERTS to the Colonization Board at Philadelphia ;

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, December 14, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR : For the last two months I have been incessantly engaged in preparing to render full accounts of my public stewardship. These employments, I regret to say, have, within the three or

four weeks, been interrupted by another outbreak of the natives. I had hoped that the time of further warlike troubles with these people had passed ; but not so. We are now involved in serious conflicts with the natives of Sinou county. It has come upon us suddenly and unexpectedly ;—and it is yet uncertain what are the real causes that have moved them to this outrage. Some months ago some little irritation was manifested by the Blue Barre people in consequence of the arrest and punishment of three or four persons belonging to that tribe for robberies committed on the settlers, and it is known that the Booloo people at the time endeavored to incite them to acts of insubordination ; but it was believed that good feeling and good understanding had been restored. The impression, however, now is that this ill-feeling has remained, and that the Booloos have finally succeeded in persuading them to take arms against us, though it is alleged they have resorted to arms in consequence of the burning, they say, of one of their towns—of three or four worthless huts—by the settlers. The circumstances are these :

On the 18th ultimo a canoe and three Croomen, belonging to the British barque *Ariel*, lying in the harbor of Greenville, while proceeding to the shore, were seized and detained by some fishermen residing at Blue Barre. The following day the sheriff of the county, with a small party, was directed, on application of the supercargo of the barque for a process to recover the persons and property seized, to proceed to Blue Barre and demand the canoe and men, and to inform the parties that if they had any complaints against the men seized they would be adjusted at the settlement. After some hesitation one of the canoemen was given up, with a promise that the other two would be set at liberty next day. The sheriff quietly returned to the river, with, as he positively as-

serts, the whole of his party, and had entered his boat, when he discovered some of the houses on fire. He thought the fire accidental. I regret, however, there seems to be a possibility that the fire may have been communicated by a mischievous settler boy, who, it appears, was on the Blue Barre side at the time of the occurrence ; but the strongest impression is that these huts were fired by their own hands to create a pretext for commencing hostilities. This matter will be thoroughly investigated.

The morning after this occurrence, without inquiry or demand for redress, as had hitherto been their custom in cases of difficulty arising between them and the settlers, they barbarously murdered two of our citizens who had crossed to the Blue Barre side to pursue their labors as sawyers, and later in the day a party crossed to Readsville and murdered an old man and his daughter. By this time the alarm of the war had spread through the settlements, and hasty preparations were made for their defence.

On the 21st the settlements of Readsville and Bluntville were attacked by a large force. The inhabitants of the latter place, thinking themselves too weak to defend the settlement successfully, abandoned it and fell back on Readsville. Thus abandoned, this settlement, of course, was soon sacked and reduced to ashes. On the 23d unsuccessful attacks were made on the settlement of Louisa and Upper Tannersville.

On the 24th and 25th the Blue Barre, Booloo, and Sinou tribes combined, made furious attacks on the settlement of Lexington, but were happily repulsed without loss on our side. I regret to say, however, the following day (26th) the natives returned and succeeded in burning a number of houses in this settlement, including the church and school-house ; since which time, at last advices, no concentrated attack had been made.

The settlers are now only annoyed by small parties endeavoring to cut off communications with the several settlements. We have lost in all eight killed and six wounded ; their loss not ascertained, supposed to be considerable. A small detachment of men has been sent down to assist in the defence of the settlement until the Legislature should determine what further steps should be taken to restore peace and order.

J. J. ROBERTS.

## Table of Emigrants.

Showing the number of emigrants sent to Liberia by the Am. Col. Society and its auxiliaries, from each State, from 1820 to 1855, inclusive.—(Continued from 1853—see African Repository, April 1854.)

Number of vessels sent to December, 1853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
Number of emigrants sent to December 1853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,204
Number born free	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,383
Number that purchased their freedom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272
Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,549

Number sent in 1854, as follows :

No.	Vessel.	Time of sailing.	Born Free.	Emancipated.	Purchased themselves.	WHERE FROM.												TOTAL.
						Mass.	N. Y.	Pa.	Va.	N. C.	Geo.	Ky.	Tenn.	Ohio.	Ind.	Mo.	La.	
1	Ship Sophia Walker.	27 May.	67	180	5	6	-	-	122	15	5	44	28	-	-	29	3	252
2	Brig Harp.	11 June.	2	23	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	21	-	-	-	-	25
3	Bark Estelle.	26 Oct.	26	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
4	Ship Euphrasiâ.	6 Nov.	50	111	7	-	-	2	151	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	168
5	Brig Gen. Pierce.	16 Dec.	16	49	17	-	1	-	-	-	54	3	17	7	-	-	-	82
			161	363	29	6	27	3	273	15	62	47	66	7	15	29	3	553

Number sent in 1855, as follows :

No.	Vessel.	Time of sailing.	Born Free.	Emancipated.	Purch. themselves.	WHERE FROM.													
						Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Pa.	Md.	Va.	N. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Tenn.	Ky.	TOTAL.
1	Bark Cora - - - -	2May.	23	81	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	34	-	-	-	13	52	106
2	Bark Cora - - - -	1 Nov.	13	38	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	1	-	31	-	53
3	Bark Lamartine - -	24Dec	43	4	1	4	1	7	13	11	7	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	48
			79	123	5	4	1	7	13	11	7	7	55	1	1	4	44	52	207

## Recapitulation.

Massachusetts - - -	28	Georgia - - -	889	Texas - - -	16
Rhode Island - - -	33	Alabama - - -	99	Choctaw Nation - -	7
Connecticut - - -	44	Mississippi - - -	523	Cherokee Nation - -	1
New York - - -	199	Louisiana - - -	261		
New Jersey - - -	35	Tennessee - - -	619	Total number - -	8,964
Pennsylvania - - -	178	Kentucky - - -	499		
Delaware - - -	5	Ohio - - -	55	No. born free, 3,623.	
Maryland - - -	505	Indiana - - -	78	No. that purchased their freedom, 306.	
District of Columbia -	104	Illinois - - -	34	Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, 5,035.	
Virginia - - -	3,155	Missouri - - -	76		
North Carolina - - -	1,104	Michigan - - -	1		
South Carolina - - -	415	Iowa - - -	3		

NOTE.—The above does not include the number (about 1,000) that have been sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to the colony of "Maryland in Liberia."



From 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856.

To balances due the Society as per last report	-	\$30,669.15	By balances due by the Society, as per last report,	\$23,448.01
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:			Payments for the following objects, to wit:	
African Repository,	-	2,497.31	For paper and printing the African Repository,	2,281.62
Donations	-	26,145.87	and expense of collecting subscriptions	1,117.76
Contingent expenses,	-	130.32	Paper and printing the Annual Report, &c.	24,319.44
Legacies	-	2,554.86	Charter of vessels, outfit and support of emigrants,	6,813.09
Emigrants,	-	17,147.68	Compensation of agents employed in collecting	
Profit and loss account,	-	993.71	funds,	
			Improvements in Liberia, salaries of agents, and	
Total receipts, including the above balances	-	80,138.90	physicians, and to aid in forming a new settle-	8,856.60
Balances due by the Society,	-	11,687.54	ment at Cape Mount	
			Salaries of the secretary, recording secretary, and	
			clerk of the A. C. S., office rent, fuel, stationery	5,076.03
			and postage,	846.54
			Profit and loss account,	-
			Total expenditures, including the above balances,	72,759.09
			Balances due the Society,	19,067.35
				\$91,826.44

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, January 1st, 1856.

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-keeper.

The committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the past year, and compared it with the proper vouchers, and find the same correct.

J. B. PINNEY,  
 LEROY M. LEE,  
 HOWARD MALCOM, } Com ttee.

January 16th, 1856.

# Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of December, 1855, to the 20th of January, 1856.

## MAINE.

<i>Bangor</i> —E. F. Duren.....	1 00
<i>Portland</i> —Collections in the Congregation of High street Church, Rev. John W. Chickering, Pastor, \$104 50; Eben Steele, \$11.....	115 50
<i>South Berwick</i> —Contributions by the 1st Parish towards Life membership of Dea. John Plummer.....	13 00
<i>Eastport</i> —Collection after a lecture by Rev. R. R. Gurley....	20 31
<i>Brunswick</i> —Rev. Leonard Woods, \$5; T. C. Upham, \$5; R. D. Dunlap, \$2.....	12 00
<i>Tapsham</i> —Received from Rev. R. R. Gurley, for supplying pulpit half a day, by Eben Steele, Treasurer.....	5 00
By Gapt. George Barker:—	
<i>Bangor</i> —John Ham, \$10; Mary Ham, \$5, L. M. A. C. S. for Mrs. Harriet Larabee.....	15 00
<i>North Yarmouth</i> —Rev. Caleb Hobart, fifth payment towards L. M. A. C. S. for Mrs. Sarah A. H. Hobart.....	5 00
<i>Freeport</i> —Nathan Nye and Mrs. E. F. Harrington, each \$5, to complete L. M. of A. C. S. for Mrs. Hannah B. Nye.....	10 00

## VERMONT.

<i>Orwell</i> —Job Hall.....	5 00
------------------------------	------

## MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Boston</i> —Massachusetts Col. Soc. donations, \$500. & 395 83....	895 88
---	--------

## CONNECTICUT.

<i>Hartford</i> —Connecticut Col. Soc., donation \$150.; paid New York State Col. Soc. \$350. for expense of transportation and support in Liberia of emigrants sent in the barque Lamartine. By Rev. John Orcutt:—	500 00
<i>Westport</i> —R. H. Winslow.....	50 00
<i>Stamford</i> —T. Davenport, \$10; E. Mosewood, J. Ferguson, R. Swartwout, R. E. Rice, James Betts and Geo. Elder, each \$5; Mrs. Geo. Brown, C. Williams and N. E. Adams, each \$3; R. L. Gay, \$2; Miss Sarah Ferris, 60 cents.....	51 60

<i>Darien</i> —Mrs. N. Anthony, \$5; J. E. Johnson, \$3; S. Scofield and G. G. Waterbury, each \$2.....	12 00
<i>New Britain</i> —Philo Pratt, \$10; Cash; F. T. Stanley and Mrs. Henry North, each \$5; C. B. Erwin, \$3; W. H. Smith and T. S. Hall, each \$2; Alvin North, Horace Butler, A. Giddings and O. H. Seymour, each \$1.....	36 00
<i>Ellington</i> —J. H. Brockway, \$15 in full to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Monthly concert, \$2 85; Noah Pease, \$3; B. Grant, Dr. Patton and Rev. T. K. Fessenden, each \$2; T. Pitkin, Mrs. L. F. Booth, Miss E. M. Booth and E. D. Marsh, each \$1; John Smith, 50 cents.	31 35
<i>Berlin</i> —Norman Porter and Norman Peck, each \$5; J. B. Carpenter, \$1; Asahel Washburn, 50 cents.....	11 50
<i>Rockville</i> —A. Kingsbury, \$2; G. Maxwell, \$1.....	3 00
	695 45

## NEW YORK.

<i>New York City</i> —New York State Col. Soc.....	407 67
<i>Syracuse</i> —Col. Harvey Baldwin, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.	30 00
	437 57

## NEW JERSEY.

<i>Newark</i> —New Jersey Col. Soc., donation, \$445; paid New York State Col. Soc., \$1,935., for expense of transportation and support, in Liberia, of emigrants sent in the barque Lamartine.....	2,380 00
<i>West Bloomfield</i> —Rev. Abner Brundage, first payment towards a life membership.....	10 00
	2,390 00

## PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Philadelphia</i> —John P. Crozer, to constitute himself a life director of the Am. Col. Soc....	1,000 00
--	----------

## MARYLAND.

*Baltimore*—John M. Grant, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. .... 30 00

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—  
*Washington city*—From ladies of Rev. Dr. P. D. Gurley's church, to constitute him a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. .... 30 00  
*Georgetown*—C. E. Rittenhouse, 15 00  
 45 00

## VIRGINIA.

*Alexandria*—Wm. H. Fowle, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. .... 30 00  
*Walnut Grove*—Annual contribution of Misses Jane A. Summers and Celena L. Summers. 50 00  
 80 00

## NORTH CAROLINA.

*Chapel Hill*—Prof. Solomon Pool. 4 00

## GEORGIA.

By Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D., agent.  
*Milledgeville*—Rev. Dr. Talmadge, \$10 ; Prof. Smith and Colonel Grieve, each \$5. .... 20 00  
*Savannah*—John Stoddard, \$25 ; John Ingersoll, \$10 ; John W. Anderson Wm. King, Rev. H. O. Wyn, Cash, each \$5. .... 55 00  
*Augusta*—Col. H. H. Cumming, \$25 ; Robert Campbell, James W. Davies, each \$20 ; Mrs. Mary McKinne, \$10 ; Wm. A. Walton, \$5 ; R. Campbell, Esq., by himself, \$25. .... 105 00  
 180 00

## OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, agent.  
*Gambier*—J. S. Sawyer, \$5. West. Episcopalian, F. Penewood, A. G. Scott, each \$3 ; Prof. H. L. Smith, C. R. Page, each \$2 ; Rev. Mr. Blake, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Dr. T. M. Smith, Dr. Wing, each \$1 ; others, \$2. .... 24 00  
 Collections in the following places, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, viz : *Hammondsville*, \$12 ; *Richmond*, \$3 ; *Bedford*, \$6 ; *Painesville*, \$6 25 ; *Euclid Creek*, \$2 ; *Collamer*, \$1 50 ; *Kirtland Flatts*, 75 cents ; *Williamsport*, \$5. .... 37 50  
 61 50

## INDIANA.

*La Porte*—Cash. .... 1 00

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

*St. Stephens*—Collection. .... 12 00

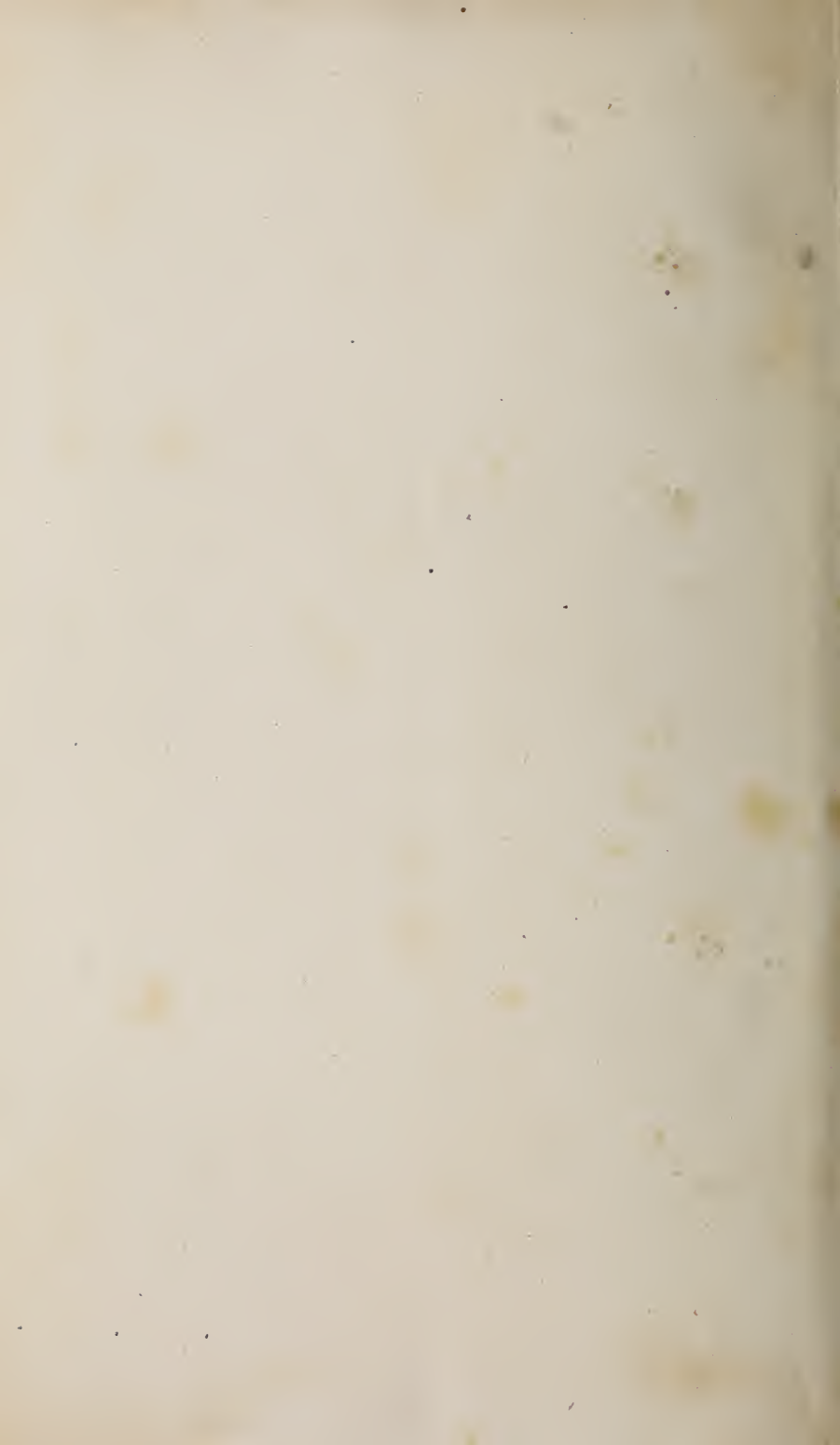
Total Contributions. .... 3,749 21

## FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Bangor*—E. F. Duren, to Dec. '56, \$1. .... 1 00  
 NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Canaan*—C. Blodgett, to Jan. '56, \$8.33.—*Bristol*—Miss H. M. Cavis, \$1. for 1856. .... 9 33  
 VERMONT.—*Pomfret*—Dea. Eliza Hewitt, to Aug. '55, \$7. *Woodstock*—Benjamin Swan, to Jan. '57, \$1. .... 8 00  
 MASSACHUSETTS.—*Lowell*—Wm. Williams, to Oct. '55, \$5.—*Sutton*—Wm. Terry, to Jan. '57, \$1. *Dana*—N. L. Johnson, for back Numbers of Repository, 66 cents. .... 6 66  
 CONNECTICUT.—*Woodbury*—Thos. Root, to Jan. '56, \$3. .... 3 00  
 PENNSYLVANIA.—*Monongahela*—Benjamin Williams, to Jan. '56, \$5. *Carlisle*—Mrs. Susan H. Thorn, to March, '56, \$1. *Springfield Cross Roads*—Mrs. Mary Roads, \$1. for 1856. .... 7 00  
 MARYLAND.—*Cumberland*—Rev. J. F. Campbell, to Jan. '56, \$1. .... 1 00  
 VIRGINIA.—By Dr. Abraham B. Hooe : *Hampstead*—Mrs. Lucy F. Hooe, to Jan. '57, \$2.—*Shepherdstown*—Jacob Reinhart, \$1. for 1856. .... 3 00  
 NORTH CAROLINA.—*Marion*—Rev. Thomas Paxton, to Jan. '57, \$1. .... 1 00  
 GEORGIA.—*Augusta*—Simeon Blair, col. \$1. for 1856. .... 1 00  
 KENTUCKY.—*Danville*—C. Gore, to Jan. '56, \$4. *Elkton*—William Dickerson, \$1. for '56. *Maysville*—E. C. Phister, to Oct. '56 \$4. .... 9 00  
 OHIO.—*Gambier*—J. S. Sawyer, to Nov. '56, 1. *Cedarville*—Martin Adams, to Jan. '56, \$3. *Cincinnati*—George Tait, to Jan. '56, 1. Charles Woodward, to Jan. '56, \$5. *Steubenville*—Dr. Thomas S. Henning, to Jan. '58, \$2. .... 12 00  
 MISSOURI.—*Boonville*—Jordan O'Bryan, to Jan. '56, \$2. .... 2 00  
 Total Repository. .... 63 99  
 Total Contributions. .... 3,749 21  
 Total Emigrant's Expenses. 2,285 00  
 Aggregate Amount. .... \$6,098 20





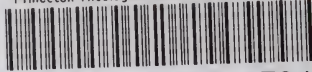


For use in Library only



I-7 v.31/32  
African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 1794